

Cornelius Rufus Wilson
25 Dourie Street
Fleet Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 755.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1860.

PRICE UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

The ANNUAL SOIREE will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 2nd, at the WHITTINGTON CLUB, ARUNDEL-STREET, STRAND (near St. Clement Dane's Church).

WILLIAM E. BAXTER, Esq., M.P. for Montrose, will preside, and several of the leading Friends of the Society in Town and Country will address the Meeting.

Tickets of admission, 1s. 6d. each, or double ticket, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, Half-a-crown, may be obtained of Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Mr. Gooch, 55, King William-street, London-bridge; Mr. Stow, Camberwell-green; Mr. Barnard, 339, Oxford-street; Messrs. Mead and Powell, 101, High-street, Whitechapel, and at the Society's Offices. They will also be forwarded by post.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

As the TREASURER'S ACCOUNT will close on the 30th of APRIL, it is requested that all SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS for the current year not yet paid in may be remitted before that date, in favour of the Treasurer.

The names of all new Subscribers received by the time named will appear in the forthcoming Report. The Society's Monthly Journal, "The Liberator," is forwarded to Subscribers of Half-a-guinea a-year and upwards.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Treasurer.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL, on MONDAY EVENING, April 23rd.

Chair taken at Half-past Six precisely, by BENJAMIN SCOTT, Esq., Chamberlain of the City of London.

Tea will be provided at the Mission House, at Half-past Five, for Ministerial and other Friends of the Society.

STEPHEN J. DAVIS, Secretary.

33, Moorgate-street, E.C.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL SERMON will be preached in the WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL, FISH-STREET-HILL, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 20th, by the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A. The Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

The ANNUAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the SOCIETY will be held in the LIBRARY of the MISSION HOUSE, on MONDAY, April 23rd. The Chair to be taken at Eleven o'clock.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held in KINGSGATE CHAPEL, HOLBORN, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 24th. The Chair to be taken at half-past Six o'clock, by Edward Ball, Esq., M.P. The Revs. F. Wills, of London; C. Kirtland, of Canterbury; W. S. Booles, of Banbridge, County Down, Ireland; and the Rev. F. Edwards, B.A., of Harlow, have engaged to speak.

C. J. MIDDLEDITCH, Secretary.

Baptist Mission House, April 10th, 1860.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SERVICES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19th.

A MEETING for PRAYER in the LIBRARY of the MISSION HOUSE; Morning, Eleven o'clock. The Rev. D. WASSILL, of Bath, to preside.

LORD'S DAY, APRIL 22nd.

SERMONS will be preached on behalf of the Society in the Baptist Chapels of the Metropolis.

[For particulars, see the "Missionary Herald" for April.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 24th.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the SOCIETY will be held at the MISSION HOUSE, MOORGATE-STREET, at Ten o'clock in the Morning. This Meeting is for Members only. All Subscribers of 10s. 6d. or upwards, Donors of 10s. or upwards, Pastors of Churches which make an Annual Contribution, or Ministers who collect annually for the Society, and one of the Executors on the payment of a Legacy of 50s. or upwards, are entitled to attend.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25th.

The ANNUAL MORNING SERMON will be preached at BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, by the Rev. F. BOSWORTH, M.A., of Bristol. Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.

The ANNUAL EVENING SERMON will be preached at SURREY CHAPEL, by the Rev. JOHN STOUTON, of Kensington. Service to commence at half-past Six o'clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26th.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, STRAND. The Chair to be taken by G. T. KEMP, Esq., of Rochdale, at Eleven o'clock.

Admission to the Public Meeting on Thursday Morning will be by Tickets, which may be obtained at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

The Platform at the Public Meeting will be appropriated to the Committee, to the Speakers, to the Representatives of kindred institutions, and to such other individuals as it may be deemed proper specially to invite; and also to all Ministers who are Members of the Society.

The Body of the Hall will be for the Members of the Society generally.

FREDERICK TRISTRAIL, } Secretaries.

EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, }

33, Moorgate-street, E.C.

March 20, 1860.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

The Thirty-third ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION in LONDON and its VICINITY will be held in the FOULTRY CHAPEL, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 1st, 1860. The Chair to be taken at Six o'clock.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

The Fifty-third ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 24th, 1860.

BENJAMIN SCOTT, ESQ.,

Chamberlain of the City of London, will take the Chair (D.V.) at half-past Six o'clock precisely.

BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society is appointed to be held at EXETER HALL, in the STRAND, LONDON, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of May, at Eleven o'clock precisely.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Society's House, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, where attendance will be given from Wednesday, April 25, to Tuesday, May 1, for the purpose of issuing Tickets, upon application, between the hours of Twelve and Four.

JOHN MEE, } Secretaries.

S. B. BERGNE, }

THE BOOK SOCIETY for PROMOTING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE among the POOR, 19, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

The ANNUAL SOIREE and PUBLIC MEETING will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, April 27th, 1860, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Six o'clock by Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London.

The Report of the Society's progress for the past year will be read, the Officers for the ensuing year appointed, and Addresses delivered by the Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney; Rev. W. Lincoln, of Baresford Chapel, Waltham; Rev. F. Wills, of Kingsgate-street Chapel, Holborn; and Joseph Payne, Esq. Tea and Coffee at Five o'clock; Tickets One Shilling each. Public Meeting at Half-past Six; Tickets Free.

I. VALE MUMMERY, Secretary.

April 14th, 1860.

THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 2nd, 1860, a SERMON will be preached at the Parish Church of ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE, by the Rev. W. W. CHAMPNEYS, M.A., Canon of St. Pauls. Divine Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 3rd, a SERMON will be preached at SURREY CHAPEL, by the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON. Divine Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 4th, the PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL; the Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock by Lieut.-Col. HERBERT B. EDWARDES, C.B., from the Punjab. The Rev. William Cadman, A.M., Rector of Holy Trinity, Marylebone; the Rev. Dr. Boaz, from Calcutta; the Rev. Thomas Nolan, B.D., Incumbent of Regent's-square, St. Pancras; and the Rev. James Fleming, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Kentish Town, have kindly consented to take part in the proceedings. The Rev. Dr. Murray, well known under the name of Kirwan in the United States, is also expected to speak.

Tickets for the Meeting may be obtained, on and after the 23rd of April, at the Depositories, 56, Paternoster-row, and 161, Piccadilly.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

A PUBLIC DEVOTIONAL SERVICE will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th April, 1860, at the GRAVEL PITTS MEETING, HACKNEY, in connection with the recent appointment of the Rev. SAMUEL MCALL, as Theological and Resident Tutor of the above Institution.

Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. H. J. Gamble, the Rev. S. McAll, and the Rev. Dr. Allott; and several Ministers connected with the Institution, and with the Vicinity, will take part in the proceedings.

The Service will commence at Seven o'clock.

J. E. RICHARDS, Secretary.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

The next SPRING ELECTION and ANNUAL MEETING of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, April 26, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, for the purpose of ELECTING TWENTY CHILDREN—viz., FIVE for Life, FIFTEEN for the ordinary Period of Five Years, from a List of 146 Candidates.

Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the Chair.

The Poll will commence at TWELVE o'clock and close at TWO o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At this Meeting, the motion to re-elect cases for life will be proposed for confirmation, and to take effect at once. The Board have reason to know that this provision will be highly acceptable to many of the best friends of the Charity, and they doubt not that they shall have proportionate support if called on to take up increasing responsibilities.

NOTICE WILL ALSO BE GIVEN to rescind that portion of the 12th Rule allowing plurality of votes; and that at the next and all future elections one vote only be given for each annual subscription of half-a-guinea, and for each life subscription of five guineas, and so on in proportion.

BANKERS.

The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

The Board request a perusal of the last report, and of a pamphlet by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., entitled "A Visit to Earlswood," which may be had gratuitously on application at the office, where information will be cheerfully supplied, and subscriptions thankfully received by the Sub-Secretary, Mr. William Nicholas, to whom all orders should be made payable.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous

ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C., March, 1860.

PURITY OF ELECTION.

A CONFERENCE of MINISTERS of RELIGION, of all Denominations, with the COUNCIL of the BALLOT SOCIETY will be held at the WHITTINGTON CLUB, ARUNDEL-STREET, STRAND, W.C., on MONDAY, April 23rd, at Three p.m., to promote the adoption of measures to prevent elections being made the means of debasing and degrading the people.

The Right Hon. Lord Teynham, the Rev. W. Griffith (Derby), the Rev. Thomas Edward Stallybras, the Rev. Mark Wilks (Basingstoke), the Rev. James Webb (Ipswich), and other Ministers and Gentlemen have promised to attend.

Ministers intending to be present are requested to send their names to the undersigned.

J. F. BONTEMS, Hon. Sec.

Ballot Society's Office, 5, Guildhall-chambers, London, E.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL of ART, SCIENCE, and LITERATURE.

The following Classes have now commenced:—

MR. EDWARD GOODALL, { Drawing, Landscape, Architecture, Flowers, &c., and Water-Colour Drawing, Sketching, &c.

MR. W. K. SHENTON, { Drawing from the Figure, the Antique, &c., and Modelling.

M. A. ROCHE, { French, with History, Geography, and Astronomy.

Pupils can be entered, and full information as to the other classes now forming, terms, &c., can be obtained on application to Mr. F. K. J. Shenton, Superintendent of the Literary Department, Crystal Palace.

(By order) GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, April 17th, 1860.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, NEAR HAMPSTEAD.

Instituted May 10th, 1753.

For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom.

PATRON: Her Majesty the QUEEN.

The Governors of this Corporation are respectfully informed that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY, April 27th, 1860, to receive the half-yearly Report from the General Committee on the state of the Charity, and the Auditor's Report, to appoint Officers for the ensuing year; and for the ELECTION of TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School, viz., Seventeen Boys and Eight Girls. The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and the Ballot close at Two precisely, after which no Votes can be received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., March 14th, 1860.

Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards at the 102nd Anniversary Festival, on the 9th May, will greatly serve the Charity by forwarding their names to the Secretary.

Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., will preside.

The Contribution of a Governor is 1s. 1s.; Life, 10s. 10s. and upwards. The Contribution of a Subscriber is 10s. 6d.; Life, 5s. 5s.

WANTED, a respectable YOUNG LADY, who understands the MILLINERY and MANTLE TRADE. A member of a Dissenting church preferred.

Apply to T. James, Draper, Egham, Surrey.

REQUIRED, by a LADY, Thirty Years of Age, Educated, Energetic, and Cheerful, an ENGAGEMENT as HOUSEKEEPER, or Housekeeper and Governess combined, in a Family deprived of Maternal care, or as Companion to an Invalid Lady. Has had much experience, is of highly respectable family, and a Member of a Congregational Church. The highest reference given. London or its Neighbourhood preferred.

Address, L. Miss Yeats, St. Mary's-parade, Limerick.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT to the DRAPEY BUSINESS. Also a YOUTH as APPRENTICE, who would be taken on liberal terms.

Apply to Mr. John Houghton, Kettering.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION in the DRAPEY.

Apply to L. M., Post-office, Croydon, Surrey.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, for the GENERAL COUNTRY, in a Dissenting Family, a respectable YOUNG MAN, and a JUNIOR HAND.

Address, stating age, &c., W. W., Messrs. Grant and Co., 71, Chesapeake, London.

TO HOSIERS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of good address, well acquainted with Hosiery and Gloves.

Apply, with reference and salary expected, to Thomas Andrew, Shrewsbury.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED Immediately, a Respectable YOUNG MAN who has a knowledge of his business.

Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to R. Cross, Oxford.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT in the GROCERY and TEA BUSINESS. None need apply who give unexceptional references.

Apply, C. Baines, Market-street.

A BED-ROOM and SITTING

Use of Sitting-room, to be LET to a Lady. Terms moderate.

1, Augusta terrace, Grosvenor-park, City.



A MARRIED MEDICAL MAN, without Family, practising in his neighbourhood for fifteen years past, one of the best and healthiest situations in the Eastern part of London, would be happy to RECEIVE a LADY or GENTLEMAN into his House to live en famille, recent changes having increased the room at his disposal. The highest references given and required.

Address, A.B., 6, Elizabeth-terrace, Hackney-road, N.E.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The COUNCIL are now prepared to receive applications from CANDIDATES for admission as STUDENTS for the MINISTRY at the commencement of the Session in September. Such applications will be received until the 1st JULY; but it is desirable to avoid unnecessary delay.

Candidates who have made the requisite literary attainments are permitted to enter for the Theological Course only. Students of this class admitted next Autumn will be of the proper standing to compete for the Pye Smith Scholarship of 1861, and the Mills Scholarship of 1862.

There is a Preparatory Class for Students whose attainments do not enable them to pass the usual Entrance Examination, but who, in other respects, may be approved by the Council.

A few Students of mature age, but giving promise of ability as preachers, may enter for a shortened Literary, in combination with the ordinary Theological Course, upon obtaining the special permission of the Council.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at the College, Upper Finchley-road, N.W.

WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

COWPER'S HOUSE SCHOOL, HUNTING-

DON, established in 1818, and conducted by Mr. ROBERT HONEY, examined Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.

The Course of Instruction includes English, Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Drawing, and Music. At the recent Christmas Examination at the College of Preceptors, Five Pupils obtained Certificates, one of whom stood first in Arithmetic (with Mathematical Prize), Algebra, Geometry, and Natural Philosophy. Two Pupils have also passed the Cambridge Middle-class Examinations.

The ensuing QUARTER will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 2nd of April.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY KIND AND FROM ANY CAUSE

Insured against by an Annual Payment of 3s. to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE

COMPANY,

which secures 1,000*l.* at death, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN of those insured is injured yearly by accident of some description.

No EXTRA premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No charge for Stamp Duty.

For Terms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office.

This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in

COMPENSATION £53,000.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Office, 8, Old Broad-street, London, (E.C.)

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, for

FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.

CHIEF OFFICE,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. | Christopher Bushell, Esq.
Edward Heath, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Edward Heath, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Thomas B. Forwood, Esq.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. | Alexander Hastie, Esq.
Francis A. Clint, Esq. | J. Hartley Hind, Esq.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. | Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
George W. Spring, Esq. | John L. Newall, Esq.
C. B. Hall, Esq. | James A. Picton, Esq.

T. Stamford Raffles, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Moss and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Haigh and Thompson.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harwood Banner and Son.

PHYSICIAN—James Turnbull, Esq., M.D.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY TO THE COMPANY—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

LONDON BRANCH.

OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange Buildings.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay Bevan and Co.

MEDICAL REFERENCE—J. Edward Pollock, Esq., M.D.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—Hugh Brown Taplin, Esq.

MANCHESTER BRANCH.

OFFICE—30, St. Ann's-street.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—John Kingsley, Esq.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders was held on the 21st October, 1859, THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq. Deputy-Chairman in the Chair. The Meeting was numerously and influentially attended.

From the Directors' Report it appears that the New Income for the year exceeded 20,000*l.*; and after payment of Losses by Fire, expenses of Management, and the expenses necessarily incurred in opening the Branches and Agencies, a balance of 9,500*l.*, in favour of the Company was shown on the year's transactions.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The large extension of New Business in this Department is shown by the following comparison between the first two and the third and fourth Quarters of the year:—

In the Two First Quarters the Amount Assured was £1,759,000

In the Third and Fourth Quarters the Amount was 3,877,000

Exhibiting an increase of £2,118,000

And making the Total Amount Assured with the Company during the Year £5,636,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The same gratifying progress has been made in this as in the Fire Department.

Assurances of every description dependent on human life, at rates of premium commensurate with the risk, and as low as is consistent with safety.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—Non-forfeiture of Policies, as explained in the following clause:—In case of the Assured being desirous, from any cause, to discontinue the Premiums on an ordinary life policy, the Company will, after the Policy has been in force three years, grant a paid up Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid in, and any Bonus that may have been added.

LOANS.—Advances are made by the Directors to eligible parties on personal security combined with a Life Policy.

Every information on the business of the Company may be obtained on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

Application for Agencies requested.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, Manager.

H. B. TAPLIN, London Secretary.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT

BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

48, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON,

JESSE HOBSON, F.S.S., Secretary.

THE OAKERTHORPE IRON and COAL

COMPANY (Limited).

Registered 25th November, 1859.

Offices, 8, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

Capital, 120,000*l.*, in 12,000 shares of 10*l.* each, to be paid up by five calls of 2*l.* each; the first to be paid down, and the remainder at intervals of two months.

The object of the company is the working of the mines of ironstone and coal under the Oakerthorpe estates in the parish of Wingfield, in the county of Derby.

The profits of the company it is estimated will be fully equal to 15 per cent. per annum on the capital employed.

The general management of the concern has been placed in the hands of Messrs Woodhouse and Jeffcock, of Derby, and the management of the furnaces in the hands of Mr. William Evans, late of the Dowlais Iron Works, Merthyr Tydvil.

A large number of shares have been allotted. Applications for the remaining unallotted shares should be addressed either to Edward Corry, Esq., the secretary pro. tem., at the offices of the Company, 8, New Broad-street, London; to Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, Derby; to the solicitors, Messrs. Stuart and Baly, 6, Gray's Inn-square, London; to Mr. John Smith, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham; Mr. Robert McEwen, Ducie-buildings, Manchester; Messrs. T. Eap and Son, Derby; or Messrs. F. E. and S. Smith, Sheffield; from either of whom prospectuses and printed forms of applications for shares may be obtained.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE TIMES AS A PROTECTIONIST.

THE secret springs of the *Times* are a profound mystery to the public. One wishes to believe that if they could be fairly traced, they would be discovered somewhere in the regions of Honesty—nay more, most men, in their time, have tried hard to believe it—but is there a person to be found among the daily readers of that journal who has ultimately succeeded in thus imposing on his common sense? We should like to see such a man. He would be the greatest curiosity of the day. A firm believer in the honesty of the *Times*! Well! there is something ludicrous in the bare statement of the hypothetical case. When, therefore, the *Times* comes out as a Protectionist—when it stands guard over a trading monopoly—when, to cap the climax, it pleads the sensitiveness of religious feeling in justification of so exceptional a proceeding—what are we to think? Why, what ninety-nine of every hundred sensible persons will think—that some private reason is at the bottom of the anomaly.

Hear the *Times* on the disadvantages of monopoly as compared with unrestricted competition, and you will hear an eloquent exposition of principles which have become so familiar to us of late, as to require all the charms of eloquence to draw attention to so trite a theme. For the last three months, we have breathed little else than the atmosphere of free trade. It has been everywhere—around us, above us, within us—in Parliament, in the Press, in the ordinary conversations of private life, in all our calculations, plans, and expectations of the future. The cork-cutters have been sliced up—the ribbon-weavers have been rubbed down—the hop-growers have been put to the rout—the paper-makers have been hotly pressed—the brewers have been tapped on the head. Each protected class has produced special reasons why its craft should be treated as an exception to the general policy of free trade—and every such class has been, in its turn, ridiculed into silence. And now, just as this process is coming to a close, and Protection is all but extinct, forth comes the *Times* with sublime impudence to plead for a renewal of the monopoly of Bible-printing.

A "renewal," we say; for the Queen's Printers' Patent has run out, and was temporarily extended solely with the view of allowing time for the Select Committee of the House of Commons to complete their evidence, and present their report. They have now, as our readers are aware, done this—and they have recommended that the privilege shall not be renewed. They might have done so, had they seen fit, without assigning any other reason than the simple and self-evident fact that a Royal Patent of Monopoly, in any calling, is in direct opposition to the recognised views, spirit, and policy of the age. Lapse of years has brought the special privilege to an end. If it is to acquire a new

lease, the least that can be required of it is that it should show cause for being made an exception to the now universal rule of the country. It has failed to make out a case in its own favour. All that can be said of it is that it has not, for obvious reasons, worked so mischievously, of late years at least, as it might have done. And this plea would have been worth something, as against a premature extinction of the monopoly—but as against a new creation of it, the plea is a nullity, or something worse. The real question is, Why should Her Majesty exercise, just now, her Royal prerogative in restricting the printing of the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures to a single firm, whereas, if she does not exercise that prerogative, her subjects will be as free to print that book as any other. The case requires positive reasons in justification of the monopoly. It is no justification to tell us that the Monopolist, in this instance, cannot do any special harm—what is the special good which a renewal of his privilege is to secure to the public? It is beside the mark to argue that things would be as well under monopoly as under unrestricted competition—why should Her Majesty, other things being equal, choose the former rather than the latter? Here is a defunct privilege wanting to be brought to life again. Well—what can it urge in its own behalf? Nothing—positively nothing, but that it can do well the work required of it. But can privilege do it better than freedom? That, after all, is the question—a question which the Select Committee, after hearing all that can be said on both sides of the question, have decided in the negative. There the question properly ends—If nothing special can be gained by monopoly, why is it to be recalled to life? And at this stage it is that the *Times* takes up the cudgels, and demands of the Government that they run counter to the general policy of the country, and in direct opposition to the report of a Select Committee of Inquiry, by renewing the Queen's Printers' Patent.

The Bible, says the *Times*, is as cheaply and as accurately printed under the system of competition between the Patentee and the Universities, as it is ever likely to be if the trade is thrown open. Were this demonstrably true, it would furnish no sufficient reason for the renewal of a lapsed privilege. The evidence goes to show that both the cheapness and the accuracy result from the limited but active rivalry that exists, and there is no ground for believing that the operation of the Patent has contributed to bring about the effect in either case. It may be true, as the *Times* alleges, that a good edition of the Bible requires a large establishment, a considerable outlay of capital, and a wide circle of customers. This only shows that those who have already occupied the ground will still, for a long time to come, have an immense advantage over new competitors. No one has asked for the extinction of any one of those advantages—nor can they be extinguished save by manifest superiority. Now, either there is room for improvement on the work already done, or there is not. If there is not, what need can there be of Protection? If there is, why should the public be prevented from availing themselves of it?

But cheapness and accuracy are not necessarily the sole recommendations of an edition of the Scriptures. Taste is as various in this department of art as in any other. Elegance or convenience, if duly consulted, might wish for the Authorised Version, in forms very different from any that the Patentee provides. Nay—it may suit the purposes of not a few benevolent persons, to be able to print off single books of Scripture, and distribute them as Tracts. It is impossible to foresee the precise forms in which freedom of trade will ultimately meet the wants of the public, or how observation, ingenuity, and enterprise will vary editions of the Bible. We know what they have effected in other matters—we have no reason to suppose that they will be wholly inactive or unsuccessful in this. So, at least, the *Times* would have told us if, for some reason inscrutable to the public, the *Times*

had not, in this instance, summarily kicked over its own principles. "Let well alone," it unexpectedly cries. Very good! but what is "well?" Might not the exhortation have been as pertinently addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he introduced his Budget? When "well" excludes "better," it ceases to be "well." The advice would be intelligible, if not reasonable, in Spain or Turkey—but in England, and from the *Times* newspaper, it sounds like treachery. Where would our trade, where would our wealth, where would our power, as a nation, have been, had we but consistently acted on this maxim during the last twenty years?

Aye! but the sensitiveness of religious feeling takes the printing of the Bible out of the ordinary category of free-trade questions. But why? "Gentle shepherd, tell us why?" If you could establish an entire indifference, on the part of the public, to minute accuracy in Scripture printing, you might make out a plausible case for the Patentee. But you allege the very reverse. What says the *Times*? Why, that "the religious public would be disgusted with careless editions of the Bible; they would be an eyesore to it; inaccuracies which would be overlooked in other books would look like a want of reverence for that book which contained the divine revelation upon which their faith rested." Just so—and therefore there is no need of a Patent to secure accuracy. Every publisher would know that an inaccurate edition of the Scriptures would be a dead loss. Probably, there never was an age of the world in which keener vigilance over the sacred text would have been exercised than now. The Select Committee have fairly enough enumerated the guarantees upon which dependence may be confidently placed. They are,—1. The vigilance of the Christian public. 2. The watchful care of the clergy and ministers of all Christian bodies. 3. The special attention of religious societies established for the purpose of circulating the Bible. 4. The continual criticism of the press. 5. The knowledge which booksellers must acquire of the merits of different editions. 6. The interest of the printers and publishers of the Bible, who would suffer a heavy penalty for inaccuracy, by finding their editions unsaleable. 7. The efforts of the present Patentees and the Universities to sustain their reputation, together with the stereotype plates and other advantages which they possess.

Her Majesty's Government, we trust, will place more reliance upon the conclusions to which the Select Committee have arrived than upon the special pleading of the *Times*, and, we hope, will advise Her Majesty that there is no sufficient reason for making the printing of the Word of God an exception to the general and established economical policy of the kingdom. An exclusive trade patent in 1860 would be a disgraceful anachronism.

THE FORTHCOMING CENSUS.

NEXT year the decennial Census of population, occupation, religion, &c., will be taken, and a Bill for carrying out that great numbering of the people is already before the House of Commons, and has been read a second time. There is no doubt that the statistics of religious worship will be of even more interest than those of 1851. The scheme then adopted was so completely successful in bringing out the truth that we trust, with such minor details as experience may suggest, it may again be adopted. It is quite possible to suppose, however, that there may be persons in high position who imagine that the last Census was rather too faithful as respects the Established Church, and that it might be possible, by a new kind of questions put to the householders of the kingdom, to bring out results which may be put into a form very favourable to the Church. Suppose, for instance, persons were required to declare whether they were "Churchmen," "Dissenters," or "Catholics;" it is easy to see how erroneous the outcome might be, and how carefully-instructed

enumerators might obtain incomplete and misleading answers. Let us have, as we had ten years ago, "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Let those who so ably and impartially brought out the results then be again, if possible, entrusted with the task, that the nation may have the benefit of their experience. We should prefer having no religious statistics to the suspicion that they were delusive or had been tampered with. Nothing, perhaps, would tend better to put matters on a right and safe footing than for the Bill of the Under-Secretary for the Home Department to be referred to a fairly-chosen Select Committee. For ourselves, we have no fear of the faithfulness of Government officials, from Mr. Clive downwards; but we think the subject is of such paramount importance, and is bound up with such exciting controversies, that the utmost care should be taken that no undue external influence, on either side, should be allowed any weight, and that, therefore, the details for taking the next Census should be carefully considered by men of opposite opinions in a Select Committee.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

WE are fast finding out who are our friends and who our foes. Amongst others, Mr. Bernal Osborne, the "independent" member for Liskeard, has defined his position. Mr. Bernal Osborne will support the motion of his "respected and dear friend Sir John Trelawny," but—he will go no further. Well, who ever asked the late Whig Secretary to the Admiralty to go further? The Liberation Society has not, nor has it asked from the hands of Parliament any measure of a more extensive character than the Church-rate Abolition Bill. Yet Mr. Bernal Osborne must needs take occasion, in his recent address to his constituents, to characterise the demands of this society as "extravagant, and its conduct as ungrateful." Here is the charge:—

His respected and dear friend, Sir John Trelawny—(cheers)—introduced his measure on the 8th of February, and he (Mr. Osborne) voted for the bill—(cheers)—not from any hostility to the Church, for he was a Churchman, and he knew that an Established Church was the very best barrier they had against intolerance, and against those unfortunate theological differences. (Hear, hear.) The majority was 263, and the minority 234; the largest minority which had ever voted against the question; and Sir John Trelawny felt, as many other members felt also, that he had rather lost ground. But the reason of the falling off was very evident. There sat last year in the House of Lords a Commission to take evidence on the question of Church-rates, and unfortunately some evidence was given by highly respectable conscientious men connected with the Church Liberation Society. These gentlemen, instead of giving evidence directly about Church-rates, gave evidence to show that their intentions went further than the abolition of Church-rates—that they wanted to do away with tithes, and desired the separation of Church and State. This alarmed many people, and the result was that the majority for the measure dwindled down some sixty or seventy. Sir John Trelawny had been rather ill-used by his friends. If people wanted to get anything they should ask what was moderate—(Hear)—and when they desired to get one thing they should not ask for another.

This is not the first occasion that this language has been used, and it is time that a word should be said in reply. Only a word is necessary.

The two charges in the above extract are based upon pure misrepresentation. Is it true that Sir John Trelawny has only recently been informed of the objects of the Liberation Society? We can reply that he has been aware of them for years; he was aware of them long before he consented, at the instance of the Society, to take up the Church-rate Abolition Bill in Parliament. But he was "ill-treated" by some "highly respectable and conscientious men" who declared before the House of Lords, that although they wished to abolish Church-rates, they also wished to abolish tithes and to separate the Church from the State! Mr. Bernal Osborne, we suppose, would have the public to believe that the House of Lords also were not aware of this. All we can say is, we are sorry for them if they were not. The Liberation Society has been in existence some sixteen years, during which time it has been as active in disseminating its principles as any society of modern date. The Lords knew this as well as Sir John Trelawny, and we suppose Mr. Osborne knew it. What the Lords did was to trail this information across the path of Church-rate abolition. They summoned the witnesses alluded to before them, and went out of their way in order to make them state their convictions, not merely on the question under discussion, but on every other question that could be raised. So far from being surprised at the avowals of the witnesses, they got the witnesses—because they knew that they would, if they were "conscientious" men—to say what they did. They were perfectly aware of their principles, and ordered them to attend because they were aware of them. If Sir John Trelawny, therefore, has been "ill-treated" in this matter, it has been by the Lords, and not by the Liberation Society.

We quite agree with Mr. Bernal Osborne, that "when people want one thing they should not ask another." We want the abolition of Church-rates, and are asking for it, and not "another" thing. If Mr. Osborne will look into Sir John Trelawny's Bill, he will see that there is not a word in it about "tithes." So seeing, he will perhaps come to the conclusion that when he spoke of Sir John Trelawny and the Liberation Society at Liskeard, he spoke beside the mark. As for Tory members of Parliament being frightened at our "ultimate objects," there may be some truth in that; but they vote against us, not because of these objects, but because Toryism never concedes anything to the demands of justice. It is the same in spirit now as it was two hundred years ago, when Laud ruled, and when Jeffreys judged, and no consideration on earth will ever induce it to relinquish Church-rates or any other privileged iniquity, as long as it can hold them.

UNION OF DISSENTERS WITH THE EVANGELICAL CLERGY.

The following speech delivered by the Rev. W. Guest, of Leeds, at the recent meeting of the West Riding Congregational Union, held at Bradford, contains the expression of sentiments which are evidently gaining ground amongst the most moderate Nonconformists. There are unmistakable signs that the external union of—we will not say Churchmen and Dissenters, but of—the Established Episcopal clergy and Dissenters, for religious objects, is untenable. The subjoined speech is the more remarkable as emanating from a Dissenting minister who has, we believe, held aloof from the Liberation Society, and long and anxiously striven to bring about that union, the disruption of which he accounts for and deplors. When it is recollected that within the last few months we have seen the great body of the Established clergy, Low as well as Broad and High Church, rise as one man to protest against the surrender of the paltry Church-rate exaction, and on the other hand, Dissenters of all denominations with equal unanimity ask Parliament to put an end to the compulsory impost, no one will be surprised at the tenour of Mr. Guest's speech:—

Every right-minded man must rejoice in the prevailing tone of opinion against the old asperities of ecclesiastical strife. The modern platform has afforded ample opportunity for the interchange of holy fellowship in works of benevolence. The Evangelical Alliance has sought with a very righteous aim to place minor differences in abeyance, and to secure a grand demonstration of evangelical unity. But, strong though the assertion may be, it is warranted by abundant proofs, the protest against breaking this surface of ecclesiastical love by the obtrusion of peculiar tenets has been made specially to apply to us; or we, with a generosity which has not been reciprocated, have alone respected this demand of Christian forbearance. Platforms constantly hear advocates for missions and for the circulation of the Bible or religious tracts presenting first an avowment of their thorough Churchmanship, and something like an apology for standing up side by side with Dissenters; but had we thus chosen to be wanting in taste, no similar avowment would have been tolerated from ourselves. It has not been enough that in every case of these Evangelical unions we have yielded a precedence, not always justly demanded by managers, but we have been subject to the humiliation of a distinction in ecclesiastical opinions which has given all the honour and prestige to the other side. It admits of question whether compliance sometimes is not disloyalty to truth. Hitherto the effect of this public opinion on behalf of Christian love has been our silence, and the gain of a system which we are bound to believe erroneous and unscriptural. The readiness to meet in perfect cordiality has been on our part only. If as Nonconformists we have desired an honourable equality, we have, strange to say, oftener found it among High and Broad Churchmen than among that party for the sake of union with whom we have been ready to place our distinctive principles in abeyance. (Hear.) Those from whom we expected the most we have had the least. If a bishop, bearing an honoured name and pre-eminently ranking as evangelical, is asked to preach an annual sermon in a church in accordance with the recognised catholicity of the London Missionary Society, he declines; if he is requested with his clergy to unite on alternate Sundays with Methodist and Nonconformist ministers in addressing the masses in a public hall, he refuses on the ground that he "cannot judge our ability to preach" and "cannot control the subject matter of our preaching" (applause). And this, with some honourable exceptions, is the kind of return we have had for our advances in the direction of unity. (Hear, hear.) The High and the Low Churchmen in the matter of honourable union with Nonconformists have been like the two sons in the parable. "The father said to the one, Go; he answered and said, I will not, but afterwards repented and went. The other answered, I go sir: and went not." (Hear, hear.) I have it on the authority of personal intercourse that that which threw a shade of sadness over the last years of Mr. James, of Birmingham, was the bitter disappointment he felt at the exceedingly partial response of the Evangelical clergy to that great scheme of modern Christian unity he had contributed with many sacrifices to inaugurate. Perhaps the reason of all this has been that we have overlooked the limits of love. Warfare is as often as righteous a thing as charity. It is the apostle of this grace who teaches us that the millennial glory will not come till there has been war to the utmost between the followers of the Lamb and all the forces and subtleties of error. Admirably has Mr. Ruskin said in one of his recent lectures, "The 'let alone' principle is in all things with which man has to do a principle of death; it is ruin to him certain and total if he lets his

land alone, if he lets his own soul alone, and if he lets his fellow-man alone." (Hear, hear.)

The speaker having urged on Dissenters the importance of exhibiting their principles in their relation to Scripture, and in their really spiritual import, went on to say:—

There is yet another reason for a more frequent instruction in Nonconformist principles derived from what this resolution calls the present state of ecclesiastical parties in England. Never did light appear so obviously struggling with the darkness as during the past twelve months. We have seemed to catch the sounds from afar of the large blessing that waited to descend on our sinful land. Unceasing supplication has ascended. Activity and benevolence have been unparalleled. But we must not blink it—the atmosphere has not seemed genial. The charged clouds have sent drops where we looked for showers. It is easy to say that the cause has been a want of more prayer and faith. May not the hindrance, however, be certain unrighteousness and the absence of honest dealing before the Lord? With what words of astonishment and sorrow shall I remind you that it has been during this year of prayer that near 7,000 clergy of the Church of England, including the leaders of the Evangelical party, have protested against any alteration in the Book of Common Prayer. On this year of grace it has been that that act of fidelity to conscience which in 1662 drove 2,000 clergymen forth to brave pitiless sufferings and gaunt poverty, is again repudiated by the preachers of Evangelical doctrine. Again has it been affirmed while the breath of prayer was ascending, that the Baptismal and Confirmation and Burial Services, the first beginning the mystic influences of a presumptuous sacerdotalism, the second solemnly confirming them, and the third pronouncing unambiguously on the assured eternal life of all thus touched by priestly hands,—that there is nothing in all this to grieve the consciences of Christian men. (Hear, hear.) Again is it affirmed that the damnable clauses of the Athanasian Creed, and the impious mockery of things sacred in sponsorial vows, and the huge assumptions of sacerdotalism in the offices for Ordination and Private Baptism, contain nothing to offend the consciences of men who are looked to as the expounders of Evangelical doctrine. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I cannot understand it. I read the works and excellent tracts of the Evangelical clergy, I witness and admire their eminent devoutness, I listen to their faithful sermons, I find the English laity solemnly warned against the doctrines of priestly grace as impious, superstitious, and dangerous, and at the very time I find these clergymen placing their signatures to a document which demands that the Book of Common Prayer shall remain intact. I know that congregations are startled and inexpressibly confused between what they learn in their catechisms and have had authenticated amid the solemnities of confirmation, and what they hear in these sermons, and yet the attempt at harmony is discountenanced. I read in a recent work by a clergyman, that not only, as we know, is the Burial Service pronounced over men of whose conversion there is everything in disproof, but is read before a multitude of on-lookers over the body of one of the vilest wretches that lives on English pollution, a procuress, who was naturally believed by her neighbours to have died in wicked impenitence; and yet this service, which gives thanks to God for the release from this mortal life of such a one, and uses in a way that horrifies us the holiest hope which Christ's resurrection has furnished to the faithful, is not only acquiesced in, but a protest is signed against altering it. It is not enough to say that this service is to be interpreted in a non-natural sense; the long and short of such talk is that such an *arrière pensée* is disclaimed in everything else by simple honesty. The framers of the Prayer-book intended these words in no other than the natural sense. Mr. Fisher, the Churchman and lawyer, has not merely indicated, but irrefragably and for ever proved by irresistible logic and fact, that the priestly sense was the one meant. It is only possible to resist his conclusions by refusing to read his masterly argument. (Hear, hear.) Should it be asked, What have we to do to this subject? I reply, We, not as Dissenters but as Christians, are striving to our utmost to preserve England from those potent temptations which solicit men in these days to those unfaithful dealings with conscience which must bring on any country the judgments of God. But, when longing to come to the most charitable conclusion, we fear we see a tractableness and a casuistry that are obscuring the functions of conscience in men who are God's ministers, and whose high example must undermine the very foundations of national morality. We in our measure are appalled at the sight of a Christless population around us, and are praying night and day for the coming down of the Spirit of God, but while there is a persistent unfaithfulness to conscience in matters of truth and duty, we feel sorely straitened, as if God were in controversy with our country rather than in the act of blessing. I see an advertisement going the round of the papers for a prize essay on Revival. I have not much expectation of good from this, because no essay will be accepted that probes the root of our maladies. Dr. Jeff has said at the recent meeting of the Convocation that the time for a revision of the Liturgy has not come. I fear the sentence will have to be read that the time is past. Not for two hundred years have the Evangelical party been so clearly in the ascendant as of late years. They have had their day of trial, and have failed in the courage of the true confessors of Christ, and there are indications that from this time their influence will visibly decline. No wonder; if they will not attempt to adapt the Liturgy to their sermons, there will be sure to rise those who will adapt their sermons to the Liturgy. Meanwhile, our duty is clear,—to witness and not to shrink from the sufferings thereof. There are grave duties in the future—to meet a latitudinarianism of doctrine, a stealthy Popery, and a spirit of infidelity of which some simple-minded people are little aware, and which is ready to return from walking in dry places to the house whence it came out with seven spirits more wicked than itself. Not yet do we see the end; but in that conflict which is coming we have an honourable place to fill. (Hear, hear.) Spite of certain individualities, no denomination is more closely united, less marked by intrigue, and less sundered by jealousies. (Hear, hear.) Our congregations during the last twelve years have, I believe, doubled in London (hear, hear); and as is eminently the case in this town, so elsewhere, have been spreading right and left. (Hear, hear.) We are powerfully represented in the very highest seat of in-

fluence. We are learning, I surely believe, the folly of that transcendental Gospel which left out its vital sap, and dilated only on the beautiful tracery of its foliage. We have not a few most gifted men among us who are conducting us to a higher level of communion with Christ. (Hear, hear.) We have had our humiliations for many generations. We remember, however, that—

"The night is never so long,
But at last it ringeth the matin song."

We catch the light that is tinging the eastern peaks. We are witnessing conflicts of Church parties in Europe which tell us that men are at length finding out that they have been walking in darkness. We see our principles the beckoning pioneers of the future. We may, indeed, behold men whose eyes are too dim to discern the coming triumph falling off from us for the higher social status which others have to offer. But shall we be recreant at such a grand crisis? Shades of our fathers forbid! Ye who have braved the persecutions of Whitgift, the fires of Smithfield, and the unexpiated ingratitude of the Restoration, wa, in God's strength, are trying to perfect what you commenced—that complete reformation of religion in England which shall lift up the Church once more into free, vital, and blessed dependence on its ascended Head, and, guided by men who are filled with His Spirit, shall invest it with its pristine beauty and glory as the fount of salvation for the world. (Applause.)

THE BIBLE-PRINTING MONOPOLY.

We have already given the report of Mr. Baines's committee. The following is the report of the minority, proposed by Mr. Walpole, and rejected by the casting vote of the chairman:—

1. That it appears from the evidence taken before the committee that, under the existing system, the authorised version of the Bible has attained a degree of accuracy which has never been surpassed or equalled in the publication of any other book.

2. That in the opinion of most of the witnesses by whom the abolition of the Queen's Printers' Patent has been recommended, the same degree of accuracy could not be maintained if the printing of the Bible were thrown open without being subject to a board of supervision.

3. That it further appears that the authorised version of the Bible is produced and published, under the present system, at a much cheaper rate than any other book in the English language, of the same quality and size; and the evidence adduced before the committee does not warrant the expectation, that, in the event of the abolition of the Queen's Printers' Patent, the cost of the production and publication of Bibles would be reduced to any appreciable extent.

4. That it has likewise been proved before the committee that a keen competition exists between the Queen's Printer and the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and that a great variety of different editions has from time to time been published, so as to meet all the requirements of religious societies and masters of schools, the demands of the trade, and the general wants of the whole community.

5. That for the reasons and under the circumstances mentioned in the foregoing resolutions, the committee are of opinion, and they submit to the House that no sufficient grounds have been established for materially altering the present system.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN LONDON.

The Bishop of London has addressed a pastoral letter to the laity of the metropolitan diocese, setting forth the claims of the London Diocesan Church-Building Society. He says:—

The diocese of London contains, as nearly as can be calculated, 2,500,000 inhabitants. It is divided into 433 parish or parochial districts, and these are served by 855 clergy. Making full allowance for that portion of our population which is connected with some body of Christians other than the Established Church, and considering the provision which such bodies have made for the instruction and pastoral superintendence of their own members, I maintain that there is still a vast amount of spiritual destitution, that is to say, a vast multitude of souls in this metropolis beyond the reach of religious ordinances, with no place supplied in which they may worship God, and no efficient arrangements made for their religious instruction in health, and their consolation in sickness or on the approach of death.

The Bishop urges the subdivision of large parishes, and states that the parochial principle is lost when we come to such multitudes:—

They cannot meet together in one house of God, nor be subjected to one efficient system of pastoral superintendence or visitation. Moreover, the subdivision of overgrown into manageable districts always leads to the multiplication of schools, and diffuses more widely the advantage derived from district visiting, from provident societies, dispensaries, and all the other subsidiary parochial arrangements, which every active clergyman strives to attach to the ministrations of his church.

The sums contributed to this society during the past year have been as follows:—

Landowners' subscription...	£2,330	0	0
Annual subscriptions	288	14	6
Donations	693	2	0
Donations for specified objects	976	5	5
Collections in churches	584	1	5

£4,872 3 4

The Bishop adds:—

This sum is, of course, a very inadequate expression of what is really doing amongst us, as many noble examples are continually occurring of munificent donations to individual objects, not contributed through the Diocesan Society. But no amount of separate private exertions can dispense with the necessity for a central fund. The great majority of the schemes of parochial extension set on foot by private munificence still require some addition from a public source. Without the encouragement which the grants from such a fund afford, it is found practically that subscriptions languish; and there are districts so poor and neglected, and with so little claim, except from their poverty, upon any of the rich, that little can be hoped from them unless such a society as ours undertakes the whole direction of

the schemes intended to benefit them. The present state of the society's funds entirely precludes the possibility of its undertaking any extensive works of this description on its own responsibility. The whole aggregate of what is done falls very short of what ought to be done, and I am justified in urging all seriously to consider before God what are their duties in this matter.

Since I came to the see of London I have consecrated twenty-nine new churches, whereby a new parochial organisation has been supplied, capable of reaching the wants of at most 90,000 persons, but according to the Registrar-General's calculation the population of the diocese has meanwhile increased by 140,000. Allowing, for argument's sake, that the Dissenters and Roman Catholics have been as active in this matter as ourselves, and that we should be justified in considering their efforts, it will be found that we have but kept pace with the increase of population, without applying any remedy for the fearful aggregate of neglect accumulated during past years.

CANON WODEHOUSE ON THE SUBSCRIPTION OF THE CLERGY.

The Rev. C. Wodehouse, late Canon of Norwich, in a letter to the *Daily News*, complains that a solemn and worse than useless declaration of assent and consent to every part of the Prayer-book is enjoined, while an open difference of opinion amongst them is daily apparent. It is not, he says, possible to estimate the amount of injury thus done to the reputation of the clergy as teachers and lovers of truth. The reverend gentleman goes on to say:—

It is with great regret that I advert to the bishops of our Church as hitherto generally upholding the system of subscription above-mentioned, instead of desiring to amend the statute and the Prayer-book which led to it. If there be a quality in Christian ministers on which their bishops should naturally look with approbation, surely it is a love of truth. If there be a difficulty or distress which they should be eager to remove, surely it is one arising from scruples which are only painful because they are creditable. I can never read without sorrow the answer returned in 1851 to about 4,000 clergy requesting relief as to the burial service, when the bishops of our Protestant Church, "generally sympathising with the memorialists," yet deemed the obstacles to a remedy "insuperable." Where were faith, hope, and charity, when such a decision was adopted; and if the same determination to oppose every change will prevail, how can the Protestant principle, which the preface in every Prayer-book has in its first words proclaimed to our nation for 200 years, be consistently defended by them and retained?

Let me entreat those who are now seeking a reasonable reform not to rest their hopes of success too much on any proceedings in the House of Lords alone, or on obtaining a Royal Commission and a revision of the canons. The Lord Chancellor has lately, as we are informed, most seasonably reminded the nation that no alteration can be made in the Prayer-book except by the Parliament. In the character of the national Liturgy the whole nation is concerned, and not merely any section of its clergy or people. I well remember listening to the late Lord Harrowby—an excellent and very able man—as he reminded the House of Lords that, if the Parliament thought fit to assign the national churches and their endowments to the Wesleyan Methodists, it was competent to it so to do. Let it not, then, be forgotten at this time that it always rests with the whole nation, as represented in Parliament, to establish a Liturgy acceptable to the nation; and let not that important branch of the Parliament, the House of Commons, be passed over by those who are now making an endeavour for liturgical improvements.

I offer these remarks with no wish to witness any triumph except that of truth and charity. If there are three parties within our Church, and the members of them all are rightly judged to be eligible for its ministry, then it follows that the points on which these parties differ cannot be essential; and no one party should be able to reprove the others for not holding its own non-essential peculiarities. Let them all be invited to name their own non-essential objections, and let these be removed, or explained, or not enforced. The result ought to be the healing of much that now causes disunion, and discredit to the reputation of the clergy; it ought to lead to much outward peace and inward relief without sacrificing any essential.

It is far from my wish to lead any one to secure peace and comfort in the way which I have found needful for myself; but knowing and feeling, as I now do, the invaluable blessing of being liberated, as I now am, from an oppressive obligation, I would suggest to all who feel any difficulty or uneasiness as to the subscription now required, to request from the Parliament a measure of reasonable relief which the Parliament alone can legally secure to them.

THE ANNUITY-TAX BILL.

A public meeting of the inhabitants who will be liable to the Annuity-tax under the Lord Advocate's bill, was held on Friday, in the Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, in order to express their sense of certain resolutions which the Town Council had adopted with reference to that measure.

The Lord Provost presided. His lordship explained the objects of the meeting, and concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

That the principle of an accumulating fund for the endowment of the Church in all time coming, without any aid from other sources, and at the expense of the ratepayers during the next fifteen years, is disapproved of by this meeting.

That this meeting do not believe that any settlement of the Annuity-tax will be lasting or satisfactory which is not acquiesced in by the great body of the parties liable, and that this acquiescence cannot be expected unless provision be made for a large reduction of the existing burden to relieve the present ratepayers.

That, in reliance that every effort will be made for obtaining aid from other sources towards a reduction of the tax, and for the sake of the peace of the city, and as the condition of an immediate settlement, the meeting would acquiesce in a proposal of a tax on occupiers which would enable the corporation to provide stipends for the present ministers, and ultimately for thirteen, at 600*l.* a year—taking the seat-rents as stated in the tables of the Lord Advocate, commencing with a free balance of 1,600*l.* till they reach 2,500*l.*—the tax to be redeemable, in the option of the ratepayers, and undoubted security to be given for the payment of the stipends.

Mr. MOSSMAN seconded the resolutions.

Mr. ADAM BLACK then proceeded to vindicate the course he had pursued in promoting the success of Lord Advocate's bill. He was personally in favour of the temporary tax, because it would cease to be a burden after fifteen years; and he held that, as a voluntary, he would not be acting against his principles in paying the tax for that period; but, at the same time, if the ratepayers preferred to have a permanent tax, he had no objection, and would give such a mode of settlement his support. He was conscious that he had done what was right, that all the reproaches and all the reviling he had heard had not disturbed one night's rest. (Hisses, laughter, and cheers.) He had not only been attacked in the newspapers, at least by one, but the deputations sent to London were like to worry him. These deputations, whenever they got hold of a member, held him by the button, till they got their principles indoctrinated into him; and one member of the deputation boasted that he had been successful in gaining over three of the policemen who keep order in the lobbies. (Hisses and roars of laughter.) When the Lord Advocate's bill was first brought in, he felt himself prejudiced against it, and thought that it would not accomplish what was desired; but upon further careful examination, he found the bill would effect a practical and useful settlement of that question. (Laughter and hisses.) The present Annuity-tax was 10*d.*, but by the Lord Advocate's proposition it would be reduced to 10*d.*, and that was a consideration. (Laughter, cheers, and hisses.) Mr. Black then went on to defend the proposition made by the Lord Advocate, and referred to what he called a "whip circular," which had been sent round to leading members to oppose the bill, and concluded by observing that if the citizens of Edinburgh wished it, he was quite willing to accept a permanent tax. He resumed his seat amidst a storm of hisses.

Bailie GRIEVE said the deputation to London were most courteously treated, and they endeavoured to act in like manner; but how far they had succeeded he was not prepared to say. The greatest difficulty the deputation had to contend with was Mr. Black's flexible Voluntarism, which proved a source of great annoyance to them. (Laughter and cheers.)

The LORD ADVOCATE was anxious to express his opinion on the subject of the Annuity-tax Bill. It had been subjected to a good deal of criticism, and some people had treated with contempt his proposition to abolish the tax in fifteen years; but it ought to be remembered that this proposition was not a new one, for in 1857, when he introduced his last Annuity-tax Bill, the Town Council were unanimous in their support of it, and sent a deputation to London to confer with the Government and members of Parliament regarding it. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) At that time his bill would have passed, had it not been that the English members were not inclined to allow the deaneries to be disposed of in relieving Edinburgh of the Annuity-tax. They were, however, unsuccessful—the bill was thrown out; and the deputation came down to Edinburgh and lamented that they had not been allowed to pay the tax for the fifteen years. (Laughter, cheers, and hisses.) He could not understand how they should now turn round and attack his proposition, and speak as if they had never heard of it before. He then reviewed the remarks which had been made by members of the Town Council respecting him, and repudiated all personal motives in the case. He warned them against rejecting the present bill, and remarked that if they rejected the proposal, they might never again have an opportunity of obtaining a settlement of this vexed question. For his own part, he was prepared to make his bill either a permanent or a temporary one, and would be guided by the opinion of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. (Applause.) He concluded by remarking that he hoped nothing would prevent them from coming to a speedy settlement of this dispute, and resumed his seat amidst cheers and hisses.

Mr. DUNCAN M'LAREN supported the resolutions, on the ground that they offered a more favourable compromise than that proposed by the Lord Advocate.

Councillor FIFE and Bailie JOHNSTON, also supported the resolutions which they held to be a fair concession on the part of the Voluntaries.

Mr. GORRIE said, that even at 600*l.* a year the ministers of Edinburgh would be paid at a much higher rate than those in Glasgow, and he did not see that they had any reason to complain. (Cheers and hisses.) He held that the Church-party had made no compromise whatever. (Hear, hear.) He was not prepared to accept the Lord Advocate's Bill; on the contrary, he would oppose it. (Loud cheers and hisses.) He moved as an amendment,—

That this meeting do nothing until the Lord Advocate's Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. JOHN YOUNG seconded the amendment.

The LORD PROVOST then put Mr. Gorrie's amendment to the meeting, and only about twenty hands being held up for it, it was declared negatived. His lordship then put the question to the meeting, to approve of the resolutions, when about two-thirds held up their hands, and on the question disapproving of the resolutions being put, about one-third of the meeting voted in favour of that motion. His lordship then declared the resolution carried by a large majority.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

On Thursday last, a large meeting of the Church Education Society was held in the Rotundo, Dublin—the Earl of Bandon in the chair. The report of the Society expressed their unfaltering adherence to their past principles, and their unwillingness to

enumerators might obtain incomplete and misleading answers. Let us have, as we had ten years ago, "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Let those who so ably and impartially brought out the results then be again, if possible, entrusted with the task, that the nation may have the benefit of their experience. We should prefer having no religious statistics to the suspicion that they were delusive or had been tampered with. Nothing, perhaps, would tend better to put matters on a right and safe footing than for the Bill of the Under-Secretary for the Home Department to be referred to a fairly-chosen Select Committee. For ourselves, we have no fear of the faithfulness of Government officials, from Mr. Clive downwards; but we think the subject is of such paramount importance, and is bound up with such exciting controversies, that the utmost care should be taken that no undue external influence, on either side, should be allowed any weight, and that, therefore, the details for taking the next Census should be carefully considered by men of opposite opinions in a Select Committee.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

We are fast finding out who are our friends and who our foes. Amongst others, Mr. Bernal Osborne, the "independent" member for Liskeard, has defined his position. Mr. Bernal Osborne will support the motion of his "respected and dear friend Sir John Trelawny," but—he will go no further. Well, who ever asked the late Whig Secretary to the Admiralty to go further? The Liberation Society has not, nor has it asked from the hands of Parliament any measure of a more extensive character than the Church-rate Abolition Bill. Yet Mr. Bernal Osborne must needs take occasion, in his recent address to his constituents, to characterise the demands of this society as "extravagant, and its conduct as ungrateful." Here is the charge:—

His respected and dear friend, Sir John Trelawny—(cheers)—introduced his measure on the 8th of February, and he (Mr. Osborne) voted for the bill—(cheers)—not from any hostility to the Church, for he was a Churchman, and he knew that an Established Church was the very best barrier they had against intolerance, and against those unfortunate theological differences. (Hear, hear.) The majority was 263, and the minority 234; the largest minority which had ever voted against the question; and Sir John Trelawny felt, as many other members felt also, that he had rather lost ground. But the reason of the falling off was very evident. There sat last year in the House of Lords a Commission to take evidence on the question of Church-rates, and unfortunately some evidence was given by highly respectable conscientious men connected with the Church Liberation Society. These gentlemen, instead of giving evidence directly about Church-rates, gave evidence to show that their intentions went further than the abolition of Church-rates—that they wanted to do away with tithes, and desired the separation of Church and State. This alarmed many people, and the result was that the majority for the measure dwindled down some sixty or seventy. Sir John Trelawny had been rather ill-used by his friends. If people wanted to get anything they should ask what was moderate—(Hear)—and when they desired to get one thing they should not ask for another.

This is not the first occasion that this language has been used, and it is time that a word should be said in reply. Only a word is necessary.

The two charges in the above extract are based upon pure misrepresentation. Is it true that Sir John Trelawny has only recently been informed of the objects of the Liberation Society? We can reply that he has been aware of them for years; he was aware of them long before he consented, at the instance of the Society, to take up the Church-rate Abolition Bill in Parliament. But he was "ill-treated" by some "highly respectable and conscientious men" who declared before the House of Lords, that although they wished to abolish Church-rates, they also wished to abolish tithes and to separate the Church from the State! Mr. Bernal Osborne, we suppose, would have the public to believe that the House of Lords also were not aware of this. All we can say is, we are sorry for them if they were not. The Liberation Society has been in existence some sixteen years, during which time it has been as active in disseminating its principles as any society of modern date. The Lords knew this as well as Sir John Trelawny, and we suppose Mr. Osborne knew it. What the Lords did was to trail this information across the path of Church-rate abolition. They summoned the witnesses alluded to before them, and went out of their way in order to make them state their convictions, not merely on the question under discussion, but on every other question that could be raised. So far from being surprised at the avowals of the witnesses, they got the witnesses—because they knew that they would, if they were "conscientious" men—to say what they did. They were perfectly aware of their principles, and ordered them to attend because they were aware of them. If Sir John Trelawny, therefore, has been "ill-treated" in this matter, it has been by the Lords, and not by the Liberation Society.

We quite agree with Mr. Bernal Osborne, that "when people want one thing they should not ask another." We want the abolition of Church-rates, and are asking for it, and not "another" thing. If Mr. Osborne will look into Sir John Trelawny's Bill, he will see that there is not a word in it about "tithes." So seeing, he will perhaps come to the conclusion that when he spoke of Sir John Trelawny and the Liberation Society at Liskeard, he spoke beside the mark. As for Tory members of Parliament being frightened at our "ultimate objects," there may be some truth in that; but they vote against us, not because of these objects, but because Toryism never concedes anything to the demands of justice. It is the same in spirit now as it was two hundred years ago, when Laud ruled, and when Jeffreys judged, and no consideration on earth will ever induce it to relinquish Church-rates or any other privileged iniquity, as long as it can hold them.

UNION OF DISSENTERS WITH THE EVANGELICAL CLERGY.

The following speech delivered by the Rev. W. Guest, of Leeds, at the recent meeting of the West Riding Congregational Union, held at Bradford, contains the expression of sentiments which are evidently gaining ground amongst the most moderate Nonconformists. There are unmistakable signs that the external union of—we will not say Churchmen and Dissenters, but of—the Established Episcopal clergy and Dissenters, for religious objects, is untenable. The subjoined speech is the more remarkable as emanating from a Dissenting minister who has, we believe, held aloof from the Liberation Society, and long and anxiously striven to bring about that union, the disruption of which he accounts for and deplores. When it is recollected that within the last few months we have seen the great body of the Established clergy, Low as well as Broad and High Church, rise as one man to protest against the surrender of the paltry Church-rate exaction, and on the other hand, Dissenters of all denominations with equal unanimity ask Parliament to put an end to the compulsory impost, no one will be surprised at the tenour of Mr. Guest's speech:—

Every right-minded man must rejoice in the prevailing tone of opinion against the old asperities of ecclesiastical strife. The modern platform has afforded ample opportunity for the interchange of holy fellowship in works of benevolence. The Evangelical Alliance has sought with a very righteous aim to place minor differences in abeyance, and to secure a grand demonstration of evangelical unity. But, strong though the assertion may be, it is warranted by abundant proofs, the protest against breaking this surface of ecclesiastical love by the obstruction of peculiar tenets has been made specially to apply to us; or we, with a generosity which has not been reciprocated, have alone respected this demand of Christian forbearance. Platforms constantly hear advocates for missions and for the circulation of the Bible or religious tracts presenting first an avowment of their thorough Churchmanship, and something like an apology for standing up side by side with Dissenters; but had we thus chosen to be wanting in taste, no similar avowment would have been tolerated from ourselves. It has not been enough that in every case of these Evangelical unions we have yielded a precedence, not always justly demanded by managers, but we have been subject to the humiliation of a distinction in ecclesiastical opinions which has given all the honour and prestige to the other side. It admits of question whether compliance sometimes is not disloyalty to truth. Hitherto the effect of this public opinion on behalf of Christian love has been our silence, and the gain of a system which we are bound to believe erroneous and unscripural. The readiness to meet in perfect cordiality has been on our part only. If as Nonconformists we have desired an honourable equality, we have, strange to say, oftener found it among High and Broad Churchmen than among that party for the sake of union with whom we have been ready to place our distinctive principles in abeyance. (Hear.) Those from whom we expected the most we have had the least. If a bishop, bearing an honoured name and pre-eminently ranking as evangelical, is asked to preach an annual sermon in a church in accordance with the recognised catholicity of the London Missionary Society, he declines; if he is requested with his clergy to unite on alternate Sundays with Methodist and Nonconformist ministers in addressing the masses in a public hall, he refuses on the ground that he "cannot judge our ability to preach" and "cannot control the subject matter of our preaching" (applause). And this, with some honourable exceptions, is the kind of return we have had for our advances in the direction of unity. (Hear, hear.) The High and the Low Churchmen in the matter of honourable union with Nonconformists have been like the two sons in the parable. "The father said to the one, Go; he answered and said, I will not, but afterwards repented and went. The other answered, I go sir: and went not." (Hear, hear.) I have it on the authority of personal intercourse that that which threw a shade of sadness over the last years of Mr. James, of Birmingham, was the bitter disappointment he felt at the exceedingly partial response of the Evangelical clergy to that great scheme of modern Christian unity he had contributed with many sacrifices to inaugurate. Perhaps the reason of all this has been that we have overlooked the limits of love. Warfare is as often as righteous a thing as charity. It is the apostle of this grace who teaches us that the millennial glory will not come till there has been war to the utmost between the followers of the Lamb and all the forces and subtleties of error. Admirably has Mr. Ruskin said in one of his recent lectures, "The 'let alone' principle is in all things with which man has to do a principle of death; it is ruin to him certain and total if he lets his

land alone, if he lets his own soul alone, and if he lets his fellow-man alone." (Hear, hear.)

The speaker having urged on Dissenters the importance of exhibiting their principles in their relation to Scripture, and in their really spiritual import, went on to say:—

There is yet another reason for a more frequent instruction in Nonconformist principles derived from what this resolution calls the present state of ecclesiastical parties in England. Never did light appear so obviously struggling with the darkness as during the past twelve months. We have seemed to catch the sounds from afar of the large blessing that waited to descend on our sinful land. Unceasing supplication has ascended. Activity and benevolence have been unparalleled. But we must not blink it—the atmosphere has not seemed genial. The charged clouds have sent drops where we looked for showers. It is easy to say that the cause has been a want of more prayer and faith. May not the hindrance, however, be certain unrighteousness and the absence of honest dealing before the Lord? With what words of astonishment and sorrow shall I remind you that it has been during this year of prayer that near 7,000 clergy of the Church of England, including the leaders of the Evangelical party, have protested against any alteration in the Book of Common Prayer. On this year of grace it has been that that act of fidelity to conscience which in 1662 drove 2,000 clergymen forth to brave pitiless sufferings and gaunt poverty, is again repudiated by the preachers of Evangelical doctrine. Again has it been affirmed while the breath of prayer was ascending, that the Baptismal and Confirmation and Burial Services, the first beginning the mystic influences of a presumptuous sacerdotalism, the second solemnly confirming them, and the third pronouncing unambiguously on the assured eternal life of all thus touched by priestly hands,—that there is nothing in all this to grieve the consciences of Christian men. (Hear, hear.) Again is it affirmed that the damnable clauses of the Athanasian Creed, and the impious mockery of things sacred in sponsorial vows, and the huge assumptions of sacerdotalism in the offices for Ordination and Private Baptism, contain nothing to offend the consciences of men who are looked to as the exponents of Evangelical doctrine. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I cannot understand it. I read the works and excellent tracts of the Evangelical clergy, I witness and admire their eminent devoutness, I listen to their faithful sermons, I find the English laity solemnly warned against the doctrines of priestly grace as impious, superstitious, and dangerous, and at the very time I find these clergymen placing their signatures to a document which demands that the Book of Common Prayer shall remain intact. I know that congregations are startled and inexpressibly confused between what they learn in their catechisms and have had authenticated amid the solemnities of confirmation, and what they hear in these sermons, and yet the attempt at harmony is discontinued. I read in a recent work by a clergyman, that not only, as we know, is the Burial Service pronounced over men of whose conversion there is everything in disproof, but is read before a multitude of on-lookers over the body of one of the vilest wretches that lives on English pollution, a procuress, who was naturally believed by her neighbours to have died in wicked impenitence; and yet this service, which gives thanks to God for the release from this mortal life of such a one, and uses in a way that horrifies us the holiest hope which Christ's resurrection has furnished to the faithful, is not only acquiesced in, but a protest is signed against altering it. It is not enough to say that this service is to be interpreted in a non-natural sense; the long and short of such talk is that such an *arrière pensée* is disclaimed in everything else by simple honesty. The framers of the Prayer-book intended these words in no other than the natural sense. Mr. Fisher, the Churchman and lawyer, has not merely indicated, but irrefutably and for ever proved by irresistible logic and fact, that the priestly sense was the one meant. It is only possible to resist his conclusions by refusing to read his masterly argument. (Hear, hear.) Should it be asked, What have we to do this subject? I reply, We, not as Dissenters but as Christians, are striving to our utmost to preserve England from those potent temptations which solicit men in these days to those unfaithful dealings with conscience which must bring on any country the judgments of God. But, when longing to come to the most charitable conclusion, we fear we see a tractableness and a casuistry that are obfuscating the functions of conscience in men who are God's ministers, and whose high example must undermine the very foundations of national morality. We in our measure are appalled at the sight of a Christless population around us, and are praying night and day for the coming down of the Spirit of God, but while there is a persistent unfaithfulness to conscience in matters of truth and duty, we feel sorely straitened, as if God were in controversy with our country rather than in the act of blessing. I see an advertisement going the round of the papers for a prize essay on Revival. I have not much expectation of good from this, because no essay will be accepted that probes the root of our maladies. Dr. Jeff has said at the recent meeting of the Convocation that the time for a revision of the Liturgy has not come. I fear the sentence will have to be read that the time is past. Not for two hundred years have the Evangelical party been so clearly in the ascendant as of late years. They have had their day of trial, and have failed in the courage of the true confessors of Christ, and there are indications that from this time their influence will visibly decline. No wonder; if they will not attempt to adapt the Liturgy to their sermons, there will be sure to rise those who will adapt their sermons to the Liturgy. Meanwhile, our duty is clear, to witness and not to shrink from the sufferings thereof. There are grave duties in the future to meet a latitudinarianism of doctrine, a stealthy Popery, and a spirit of infidelity of which some simple-minded people are little aware, and which is ready to return from walking in dry places to the house whence it came out with seven spirits more wicked than itself. Not yet do we see the end; but in that conflict which is coming we have an honourable place to fill. (Hear, hear.) Spite of certain individualities, no denomination is more closely united, less marked by intrigue, and less sundered by jealousies. (Hear, hear.) Our congregations during the last twelve years have, I believe, doubled in London (hear, hear); and as is eminently the case in this town, so elsewhere, have been spreading right and left. (Hear, hear.) We are powerfully represented in the very highest seat of in-

fluence. We are learning, I surely believe, the folly of that transcendental Gospel which left out its vital sap, and dilated only on the beautiful tracery of its foliage. We have not a few most gifted men among us who are conducting us to a higher level of communion with Christ. (Hear, hear.) We have had our humiliations for many generations. We remember, however, that—

"The night is never so long,
But at last it ringeth the matin song."

We catch the light that is tinging the eastern peaks. We are witnessing conflicts of Church parties in Europe which tell us that men are at length finding out that they have been walking in darkness. We see our principles the beckoning pioneers of the future. We may, indeed, behold men whose eyes are too dim to discern the coming triumph falling off from us for the higher social status which others have to offer. But shall we be recreant at such a grand crisis? Shades of our fathers forbid! Ye who have braved the persecutions of Whitgift, the fires of Smithfield, and the unexpiated ingratitude of the Restoration, we, in God's strength, are trying to perfect what you commenced—that complete reformation of religion in England which shall lift up the Church once more into free, vital, and blessed dependence on its ascended Head, and, guided by men who are filled with His Spirit, shall invest it with its pristine beauty and glory as the fount of salvation for the world. (Applause.)

THE BIBLE-PRINTING MONOPOLY.

We have already given the report of Mr. Baines's committee. The following is the report of the minority, proposed by Mr. Walpole, and rejected by the casting vote of the chairman:—

1. That it appears from the evidence taken before the committee that, under the existing system, the authorised version of the Bible has attained a degree of accuracy which has never been surpassed or equalled in the publication of any other book.
2. That in the opinion of most of the witnesses by whom the abolition of the Queen's Printers' Patent has been recommended, the same degree of accuracy could not be maintained if the printing of the Bible were thrown open without being subject to a board of supervision.
3. That it further appears that the authorised version of the Bible is produced and published, under the present system, at a much cheaper rate than any other book in the English language, of the same quality and size; and the evidence adduced before the committee does not warrant the expectation, that, in the event of the abolition of the Queen's Printers' Patent, the cost of the production and publication of Bibles would be reduced to any appreciable extent.
4. That it has likewise been proved before the committee that a keen competition exists between the Queen's Printer and the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and that a great variety of different editions has from time to time been published, so as to meet all the requirements of religious societies and masters of schools, the demands of the trade, and the general wants of the whole community.
5. That for the reasons and under the circumstances mentioned in the foregoing resolutions, the committee are of opinion, and they submit to the House that no sufficient grounds have been established for materially altering the present system.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN LONDON.

The Bishop of London has addressed a pastoral letter to the laity of the metropolitan diocese, setting forth the claims of the London Diocesan Church-Building Society. He says:—

The diocese of London contains, as nearly as can be calculated, 2,500,000 inhabitants. It is divided into 433 parish or parochial districts, and these are served by 853 clergy. Making full allowance for that portion of our population which is connected with some body of Christians other than the Established Church, and considering the provision which such bodies have made for the instruction and pastoral superintendence of their own members, I maintain that there is still a vast amount of spiritual destitution, that is to say, a vast multitude of souls in this metropolis beyond the reach of religious ordinances, with no place supplied in which they may worship God, and no efficient arrangements made for their religious instruction in health, and their consolation in sickness or on the approach of death.

The Bishop urges the subdivision of large parishes, and states that the parochial principle is lost when we come to such multitudes:—

They cannot meet together in one house of God, nor be subjected to one efficient system of pastoral superintendence or visitation. Moreover, the subdivision of overgrown into manageable districts always leads to the multiplication of schools, and diffuses more widely the advantage derived from district visiting, from provident societies, dispensaries, and all the other subsidiary parochial arrangements, which every active clergyman strives to attach to the ministrations of his church.

The sums contributed to this society during the past year have been as follows:—

Landowners' subscriptions...	£2,330	0	0
Annual subscriptions...	288	11	6
Donations...	693	2	0
Donations for specified objects...	976	5	5
Collections in churches...	581	1	5
	£4,872	3	4

The Bishop adds:—

This sum is, of course, a very inadequate expression of what is really doing amongst us, as many noble examples are continually occurring of munificent donations to individual objects, not contributed through the Diocesan Society. But no amount of separate private exertions can dispense with the necessity for a central fund. The great majority of the schemes of parochial extension set on foot by private munificence still require some addition from a public source. Without the encouragement which the grants from such a fund afford, it is found practically that subscriptions languish; and there are districts so poor and neglected, and with so little claim, except from their poverty, upon any of the rich, that little can be hoped from them unless such a society as ours undertakes the whole direction of

the schemes intended to benefit them. The present state of the society's funds entirely precludes the possibility of its undertaking any extensive works of this description on its own responsibility. The whole aggregate of what is done falls very short of what ought to be done, and I am justified in urging all seriously to consider before God what are their duties in this matter.

Since I came to the see of London I have consecrated twenty-nine new churches, whereby a new parochial organisation has been supplied, capable of reaching the wants of at most 90,000 persons, but according to the Registrar-General's calculation the population of the diocese has meanwhile increased by 140,000. Allowing, for argument's sake, that the Dissenters and Roman Catholics have been as active in this matter as ourselves, and that we should be justified in considering their efforts, it will be found that we have but kept pace with the increase of population, without applying any remedy for the fearful aggregate of neglect accumulated during past years.

CANON WODEHOUSE ON THE SUBSCRIPTION OF THE CLERGY.

The Rev. C. Wodehouse, late Canon of Norwich, in a letter to the *Daily News*, complains that a solemn and worse than useless declaration of assent and consent to every part of the Prayer-book is enjoined, while an open difference of opinion amongst them is daily apparent. It is not, he says, possible to estimate the amount of injury thus done to the reputation of the clergy as teachers and lovers of truth. The reverend gentleman goes on to say:—

It is with great regret that I advert to the bishops of our Church as hitherto generally upholding the system of subscription above-mentioned, instead of desiring to amend the statute and the Prayer-book which led to it. If there be a quality in Christian ministers on which their bishops should naturally look with approbation, surely it is a love of truth. If there be a difficulty or distress which they should be eager to remove, surely it is one arising from scruples which are only painful because they are creditable. I can never read without sorrow the answer returned in 1851 to about 1,000 clergy requesting relief as to the burial service, when the bishops of our Protestant Church, "generally sympathising with the memorialists," yet deemed the obstacles to a remedy "insuperable." Where were faith, hope, and charity, when such a decision was adopted; and if the same determination to oppose every change still prevails, how can the Protestant principle, which the preface in every Prayer-book has in its first words proclaimed to our nation for 200 years, be consistently defended by them and retained?

Let me entreat those who are now seeking a reasonable reform not to rest their hopes of success too much on any proceedings in the House of Lords alone, or on obtaining a Royal Commission and a revision of the canons. The Lord Chancellor has lately, as we are informed, most seasonably reminded the nation that no alteration can be made in the Prayer-book except by the Parliament. In the character of the national liturgy the whole nation is concerned, and not merely any section of its clergy or people. I well remember listening to the late Lord Harrowby—an excellent and very able man—as he reminded the House of Lords that, if the Parliament thought fit to assign the national churches and their endowments to the Wesleyan Methodists, it was competent to it so to do. Let it not, then, be forgotten at this time that it always rests with the whole nation, as represented in Parliament, to establish a liturgy acceptable to the nation; and let not that important branch of the Parliament, the House of Commons, be passed over by those who are now making an endeavour for liturgical improvements.

I offer these remarks with no wish to witness any triumph except that of truth and charity. If there are three parties within our Church, and the members of them all are rightly judged to be eligible for its ministry, then it follows that the points on which these parties differ cannot be essential; and no one party should be able to reproach the others for not holding its own non-essential peculiarities. Let them all be invited to name their own non-essential objections, and let these be removed, or explained, or not enforced. The result ought to be the healing of much that now causes disunion, and discredit to the reputation of the clergy; it ought to lead to much outward peace and inward relief without sacrificing any essential.

It is far from my wish to lead any one to secure peace and comfort in the way which I have found needful for myself; but knowing and feeling, as I now do, the invaluable blessing of being liberated, as I now am, from an oppressive obligation, I would suggest to all who feel any difficulty or uneasiness as to the subscription now required, to request from the Parliament a measure of reasonable relief which the Parliament alone can legally secure to them.

THE ANNUITY-TAX BILL.

A public meeting of the inhabitants who will be liable to the Annuity-tax under the Lord Advocate's bill, was held on Friday, in the Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, in order to express their sense of certain resolutions which the Town Council had adopted with reference to that measure.

The Lord Provost presided. His lordship explained the objects of the meeting, and concluded by moving the following resolutions:

That the principle of an accumulating fund for the endowment of the Church in all time coming, without any aid from other sources, and at the expense of the ratepayers during the next fifteen years, is disapproved of by this meeting.

That this meeting do not believe that any settlement of the Annuity-tax will be lasting or satisfactory which is not acquiesced in by the great body of the parishes liable, and that this acquiescence cannot be expected unless provision be made for a large reduction of the existing burden to relieve the present ratepayers.

That, in reliance that every effort will be made for obtaining aid from other sources towards a reduction of the tax, and for the sake of the peace of the city, and as the condition of an immediate settlement, the meeting would acquiesce in a proposal of a tax on occupiers which would enable the corporation to provide stipends for the present ministers, and ultimately for thirteen, at 600*l.* a year—taking the seat-rents as stated in the tables of the Lord Advocate, commencing with a free balance of 1,600*l.* till they reach 2,500*l.*—the tax to be redeemable, in the option of the ratepayers, and undoubted security to be given for the payment of the stipends.

Mr. MOSSMAN seconded the resolutions.

Mr. ADAM BLACK then proceeded to vindicate the course he had pursued in promoting the success of Lord Advocate's bill. He was personally in favour of the temporary tax, because it would cease to be a burden after fifteen years; and he held that, as a voluntary, he would not be acting against his principles in paying the tax for that period; but, at the same time, if the ratepayers preferred to have a permanent tax, he had no objection, and would give such a mode of settlement his support. He was conscious that he had done what was right, that all the reproaches and all the reviling he had heard had not disturbed one night's rest. (Hisses, laughter, and cheers.) He had not only been attacked in the newspapers, at least by one, but the deputations sent to London were like to worry him. These deputations, whenever they got hold of a member, held him by the button, till they got their principles indoctrinated into him; and one member of the deputation boasted that he had been successful in gaining over three of the policemen who keep order in the lobbies. (Hisses and roars of laughter.) When the Lord Advocate's bill was first brought in, he felt himself prejudiced against it, and thought that it would not accomplish what was desired; but upon further careful examination, he found the bill would effect a practical and useful settlement of that question. (Laughter and hisses.) The present Annuity-tax was 10*l.* d., but by the Lord Advocate's proposition it would be reduced to 10*l.*, and that was a consideration. (Laughter, cheers, and hisses.) Mr. Black then went on to defend the proposition made by the Lord Advocate, and referred to what he called a "whip circular," which had been sent round to leading members to oppose the bill, and concluded by observing that if the citizens of Edinburgh wished it, he was quite willing to accept a permanent tax. He resumed his seat amidst a storm of hisses.

Baillie GRIEVE said the deputation to London were most courteously treated, and they endeavoured to act in like manner; but how far they had succeeded he was not prepared to say. The greatest difficulty the deputation had to contend with was Mr. Black's flexible Voluntaryism, which proved a source of great annoyance to them. (Laughter and cheers.)

The LORD ADVOCATE was anxious to express his opinion on the subject of the Annuity-tax Bill. It had been subjected to a good deal of criticism, and some people had treated with contempt his proposition to abolish the tax in fifteen years; but it ought to be remembered that this proposition was not a new one, for in 1857, when he introduced his last Annuity-tax Bill, the Town Council were unanimous in their support of it, and sent a deputation to London to confer with the Government and members of Parliament regarding it. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) At that time his bill would have passed, had it not been that the English members were not inclined to allow the deaneries to be disposed of in relieving Edinburgh of the Annuity-tax. They were, however, unsuccessful—the bill was thrown out; and the deputation came down to Edinburgh and lamented that they had not been allowed to pay the tax for the fifteen years. (Laughter, cheers, and hisses.) He could not understand how they should now turn round and attack his proposition, and speak as if they had never heard of it before. He then reviewed the remarks which had been made by members of the Town Council respecting him, and repudiated all personal motives in the case. He warned them against rejecting the present bill, and remarked that if they rejected the proposal, they might never again have an opportunity of obtaining a settlement of this vexed question. For his own part, he was prepared to make his bill either a permanent or a temporary one, and would be guided by the opinion of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. (Applause.) He concluded by remarking that he hoped nothing would prevent them from coming to a speedy settlement of this dispute, and resumed his seat amidst cheers and hisses.

Mr. DUNCAN M'LAUREN supported the resolutions, on the ground that they offered a more favourable compromise than that proposed by the Lord Advocate.

Councillor FIVEY and Baillie JOHNSTON, also supported the resolutions which they held to be a fair concession on the part of the Voluntaries.

Mr. GORRIE said, that even at 600*l.* a year the ministers of Edinburgh would be paid at a much higher rate than those in Glasgow, and he did not see that they had any reason to complain. (Cheers and hisses.) He held that the Church-party had made no compromise whatever. (Hear, hear.) He was not prepared to accept the Lord Advocate's Bill; on the contrary, he would oppose it. (Loud cheers and hisses.) He moved as an amendment,—

That this meeting do nothing until the Lord Advocate's Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. JOHN YOUNG seconded the amendment.

The LORD PROVOST then put Mr. Gorrie's amendment to the meeting, and only about twenty hands being held up for it, it was declared negatived. His lordship then put the question to the meeting, to approve of the resolutions, when about two-thirds held up their hands, and on the question disapproving of the resolutions being put, about one-third of the meeting voted in favour of that motion. His lordship then declared the resolution carried by a large majority.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

On Thursday last, a large meeting of the Church Education Society was held in the Rotundo, Dublin—the Earl of Bandon in the chair. The report of the Society expressed their unflinching adherence to their past principles, and their unwillingness to

adopt the advice of the Lord Primate. The speakers were the Chairman, the Bishop of Ossory, the Bishop of Cashel, Lord Clancarty, &c., who resolved, of course, to stand by the society.

The Dublin papers publish the reply of the Roman Catholic prelates to Mr. Cardwell's letter of the 29th of November last, in answer to the pastoral, and resolutions of the Irish hierarchy upon the question of education. The document occupies the modest space of nine closely-printed columns. It is signed by twenty-eight Roman Catholic Bishops. The three remaining prelates are the Archbishop of Tuam, who considers that further application or explanation is inexpedient, if not undignified, as, in his opinion, the bishops and their flocks can readily settle the question, wholly irrespective of Parliament and the Queen's Ministry; the Bishop of Clonfort, and the Bishop of Cork. The following is an extract from the letter:—

We complain that the administration of a system principally designed for a Catholic population is placed in the hands of a body in great part Protestant, and that in the appointment of inspectors and other officers due regard has not been had to the number of Catholic schools and pupils. We complain that the rules of the Board of National Education have gradually undergone changes adverse to Catholics and favourable to Protestants. We complain of the dangers to which our children are exposed in schools where they are induced to receive Protestant religious instruction, or can receive no religious instruction at all. We complain that the books, such as we have described them, are unfit for the education of Catholics. We complain that the whole National system had been developed in a narrow-minded, illiberal, and anti-Catholic spirit, and that the Catholics of Ireland, as if to remind them of the degradation of past times, are deprived of many advantages freely granted to all classes in England. In fine, we complain of grievances affecting ourselves and the children of our flocks. But far from seeking to usurp the education of Protestants, we restrict our care to those of our own household, leaving all who differ from us in religion to provide for the instruction of their own children in whatever way they consider most beneficial. Having now laid before you at considerable length some of our principal objections to the system of National Education, and stated the injustice and grievances of which we have to complain, we trust that when you shall have explained our views to Government, the demands which we have made and now make in the name of the vast Catholic population of Ireland, will be granted in a wise and liberal spirit, and the justice and necessity of our claims to a separate system of Catholic education for Catholic children fully recognised.

REJECTION OF THE PAPAL CONCORDAT IN BADEN.

The daily journals publish a manifesto of the Grand Duke of Baden, proclaiming the principle of the independence of the Roman Catholic Church, and adding that "its laws are placed under the protection of the constitution. Guarantees shall be given for the sure foundation of the legal position of the Church. The copies of the Concordat shall be lawfully sanctioned by special laws and other ordinances." The manifesto also promises the free development of the Protestant Church as well as other public requirements. The facts of the question are summarised in a leader of the *Times*:—

Wurttemberg and Baden have followed the example set by Austria; and in June of last year the Grand Duke of Baden, without consulting his Parliament—and Baden has a Parliament—concluded at Rome a Concordat which surrendered to the Pope and to his servant, the Archbishop, all the liberty of conscience which his Protestant subjects had theretofore enjoyed. By this treaty the rights of the Roman Catholic clergy were as completely confiscated as those of the Protestant laity. The Archbishop acquired the entire patronage of all benefices that were not in the gift of private persons, the appointment of all the lower orders in the hierarchy, and absolute dominion over the religious houses of both sexes, and all causes ecclesiastical and matrimonial. He obtained power to "control the morals" of the clergy, and to "animadvert" upon any breach of the laws of the Church by the laity. Public and private tuition was given over entirely to this omnipotent Archbishop. Over the clergy and the laity, over the universities and the public schools, over even private tuition, this nominee of the Pope was to be absolute. Hildebrand could not have demanded greater powers than Pío IX. obtained from Baron de Berckheim, and Louis XIV. could not have undertaken more ruthlessly to root out heresy from the Cevennes than the Grand Duke Frederick consented to see done in Baden. Yet Baden is to a great extent a Protestant State. It has a Parliament, which, if not Protestant, is at any rate anti-Papist, and which, as is shown by its recent division of forty-five against fifteen, is thoroughly opposed to any such insane submission as was made by this Concordat. The Grand Duke himself is neither a tyrant nor a fanatic. He is described by our correspondent as yielding to this tremendous assumption of Papal power from mere easy goodnature and habitual submission to female influence. Fortunately the Constitution of Baden has afforded a peaceful expedient for destroying this monstrous usurpation. The popular feeling has been so great that the Minister who concluded this treaty with the Court of Rome—a treaty like an English Commercial Treaty, in which every thing is given up and nothing is obtained in return—has fallen from power. The Chamber has declared that, "although it desires the Roman Catholic Church may enjoy all rights and privileges which are compatible with the wellbeing of the State, yet, as the convention was concluded without the privacy and approval of the Diet, it is binding neither on the Grand Ducal Government nor on the nation." This is, as we take it, the meaning of the manifesto of the Grand Duke of Baden (see above). He retires from his untenable position by promising that the matters absolutely dealt with by the Concordat shall be lawfully sanctioned by constitutional authority. That the Chamber will never give this lawful sanction to the Concordat as it stands they have already very firmly declared; and this the Grand Duke and the Ultramontane party thoroughly understand. The Hügels, and Berckheims,

and Meysenbugs, and all their Austrian clans and kindred, are for the moment disappointed, and Baden stands disunited from that league of serfdom in which Austria placed her hope of dominion in Germany and of power in Europe.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—We are requested to intimate to the members of the Council of the Liberation Society that the annual meeting of that body will be held, as usual, on the first Wednesday in May (next Wednesday week), at one o'clock, at Radley's Hotel. In the evening, the friends of the society generally are invited to attend a soirée, to take place in the hall of the Whittington Club, Strand. The particulars will be found in an advertisement elsewhere. Mr. Baxter, M.P., is, we observe, to preside this year.

CHURCH-RATES AT TYNEMOUTH.—One of the most gratifying and significant meetings of Easter week, has been that of the Tynemouth vestry, with one of the clergy in the chair. It will be seen from the proceedings that the parish-church has been repaired and improved at a cost exceeding 1,200*l.*; and, now that the good work is done, the treasurer has a balance in hand. All the expenditure has been borne by private subscription; and not only do periodical collections meet the ordinary expenses of the church, but we have it officially declared that they do so better than any other means previously resorted to. Churchmen are too loyal to their faith—too liberal, when need arises, in its support—either to allow the fabric to remain in peril, or its everyday wants to be neglected; and were Church-rates to be everywhere abolished to-morrow, not one of the parish-churches in the land would be suffered to go to decay.—*Gateshead Observer.*

CHURCH-RATES IN CORNWALL.—A meeting was held yesterday week, the 12th inst., in the rural parish of Probus, for the imposition of a Church-rate. The churchwardens produced no estimate, except a very incomplete verbal one. A rate was demanded of 1*d.* in the pound, which was thought likely to suffice for the expenses of the next three years. An amendment was moved and seconded, that the meeting be adjourned to that day six months; but the vicar, Mr. Barnes, refused to put the amendment to the meeting. Another amendment was then moved and seconded, that no rate be granted. This, also, the vicar refused to put to the meeting, and declared the rate of 1*d.* in the pound carried by himself and the churchwarden!—[This rate, unless the vicar and churchwarden constituted a majority, is so clearly illegal that we cannot suppose it will be enforced.]

THE NEW BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.—The Bishop nominate of Rochester, as Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, presided at the Easter vestry meeting in that parish, and in his valedictory speech said, with reference to his elevation to the episcopal bench, that, "as a supporter of what were called Conservative principles, and the brother of one who had recently withdrawn from the representation of the University of Cambridge, he felt greatly honoured by the office being conferred by the nobleman who had selected him, without being in any way sought for on his part, upon one who differed from him in political principles. It showed that that distinguished statesman (Lord Palmerston) did not allow himself to be swayed by political considerations in regard to ecclesiastical appointments, and his only condition was the expression of an assertion, that he trusted to him (Archdeacon Wigram) to justify the appointment."

THE DEANERY OF RIPON.—The Deanery of Ripon had been offered to the Rev. William Goode, Rector of St. Margaret, Lothbury, which, after some hesitation, he has accepted. Mr. Goode's writings are a repository of ecclesiastical lore, and he has ever been a keen opponent of Tractarianism.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.—The Rev. C. H. Davis, M.A., of Stroud, has published a pamphlet, to which Lord Ebury has attached a preface, in which he strenuously advocates very extensive doctrinal changes in the Prayer-book and the Catechism also, on which the *Times* says:—"Mr. Davis proposes the composition by authority of a 'larger catechism,' to which suggestion we can only say—Heaven forbid that the attempt should be made! Our existing little catechism has created dispute enough, but the jealousies and animosities that the construction of a new and 'larger catechism' would excite are beyond calculation."

TRACTARIAN ATTACKS ON THE BIBLE AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The *East Cornwall Times* has a report of a lecture delivered at Launceston, by the Rev. E. L. T. Daunt, Vicar of St. Stephen's, in or near that town. The lecture was professedly on the "Origin, Design, and Applicability of the Bible," but it was, in fact, an attack not only on the Bible Society, but on the circulation of the sacred volume itself. The whole drift of the lecture was to discourage Bible reading or Bible teaching, apart from the interpretation given by the Episcopal clergy. Mr. Daunt said, "He would challenge any one to bring forward a single instance in which the Bible, separate from the teaching of the Church, that is, the Episcopal clergy, had ever been the means of saving a single soul." The *East Cornwall Times* adds, "Since penning this report, we have seen a letter addressed to the lecturer by a dignitary of the Church, lately attending the assizes at a town in Cornwall, a portion of which, by the lecturer's permission, we here insert:—'My dear Sir,—I do not know you either by name or personally—I wish I did; but I have just this minute read your noble and honest stand (in to-day's *Western Morning News*) against that vile society calling it-

self the "Bible Society," and that, too, in this dissenting country and in these evil days. Pray publish your lecture at once. I will take twenty-four copies, and do all I can to get my numerous friends to help you among our Somerset-clergy.'"

TRACTARIANISM AT SIDMOUTH.—The inhabitants of Sidmouth have had a public meeting to denounce Tractarian practices. The *Western Times* says:—"The good people of Sidmouth have been greatly disturbed by the Tractarians. In an evil hour the local members of the perfidious sect got possession of the old church with the view of 'restoring' it. They set about the work as if bent on restoring it for that state of worship which existed here 'previous to the year 1534,' that being the way in which the Tractarians escape the odious necessity of uttering the words, the 'Protestant Reformation.' The Earl of Buckinghamshire is a clergyman of the Established Church. His lordship is a sound and serious Protestant. Having a clear knowledge of the Puseyite mode of proceeding, the noble earl was not slow in detecting the ultimate object of the sect in the mode in which they were about to arrange the chancel. They wanted to set up a credence table and a piscina, articles that never are placed in a modern church, except by some renegade who wants to bring back the Popish superstition of the real presence. The public spirit of the inhabitants of Sidmouth will rejoice the heart of the county. . . . All honour to the Earl of Buckinghamshire! honour to those who have stood so well by his side in this effective defeat of the Tractarians of Sidmouth!"

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The proceedings at this church on Sunday were more pacific, although the police force in attendance was but small. The Rev. F. G. Lee preached, both morning and evening, and introduced personal remarks into his sermons, which were loudly hissed. At the close of the service there were the same tumultuous proceedings as before. People rushed towards the altar, but did not make their way within the rails. They sung the Doxology after the rector and clergy had retired, and it was some time before the few police who were in attendance succeeded in clearing the chancel. The altar was decorated with flowers as on the preceding Sunday, but the corona was not lighted. The summons obtained by Mr. Adams, charging Mr. Thompson, the churchwarden, with assaulting him on Easter Sunday, came on for hearing at the Thames Police Court on Friday. After the evidence, Mr. Yardley (the magistrate), in a long judgment, expressed his opinion that what Mr. Thompson had done was simply in discharge of his duty as churchwarden. It did not appear that he had used any violence; on the contrary, it seemed that he had sent away all the persons who had invaded the altar, Mr. Adams included. He thought it his duty, under these circumstances, to dismiss the summons. The announcement was received with cheers.

THE BIBLE IN RUSSIA.—A communication from Moscow announces the intended publication of a new translation of the Bible into the Russian vernacular, under the auspices of the Metropolitan of Moscow. It is to be published in numbers, beginning with the New Testament, of which the first number has already appeared.

THE MELANCTHON COMMEMORATION.—On Thursday, the 19th of April, being the tercentenary of the death of Melancthon, commemorations will be held in Germany; and while on the one hand these movements will be designed as so many memorials of the great Reformer, on the other they will be made available for the collection of funds wherewith to erect a monument to Philip Melancthon in Wittenberg, the fund being already, in part, raised in Germany.

JESUIT KIDNAPPING AT ROME.—An important fact of very recent date has come to my knowledge. Count Ceroni, a wealthy man, who died last year, left his son, thirteen years old, under the guardianship of his wife. As ill luck would have it, she placed him in the school of the Jesuits, where, however, he distinguished himself by his conduct and ability, when, one fine morning in March last, he was kidnapped from the school, and mysteriously carried to the house of the Jesuit novices at St. Andrea on the Quirinal. The poor mother, after having vainly applied to the reverend fathers, went and threw herself at the feet of the Pope, whom she entreated, with tears in her eyes, to give her back her beloved son. His Holiness answered that he could not oppose the lad's vocation to become a Jesuit. Do you want to know the adfubulatio of this story? Young Count Ceroni, now a novice among the Jesuits, is worth nearly 60,000*l.*—*Daily News Correspondent.*

Religious Intelligence.

SCOTTISH CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The annual assembly of this institution was held in Glasgow on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th inst. A large number of ministers and members of the various churches in connexion with the Union assembled, and the proceedings were of an interesting nature throughout. The main purpose of the Union in Scotland is to sustain and extend Home Missionary operations. Many of the churches are not self-supporting, and it is feared that, unless the strong unite in vigorous action on behalf of the weak, some of the most useful churches must be broken up. Ever since the establishment of Congregationalism in Scotland, the people have shown great liberality, and in this way a vast amount has been done in the Northern and Western Highlands. Of late, however, there has been a falling off in the funds.

Among the ministers present, were—Rev. A. M. Brown, LL.D., Cheltenham, delegate from the Congregational Union of England and Wales; Professors Alexander and Gowan; the Rev. Messrs. Batchelor, Russel, Forbes, Johnston, M'Callum, and Weir, Glasgow, &c.

On Tuesday, the 3rd, the annual meeting of the Theological Hall was held in Ewing-place Chapel. The Rev. A. Fraser occupied the chair, and, in a few felicitous remarks, referred to the connexion of the previous pastors of that church with the Hall. The Revs. Greville Ewing, J. Morrell M'Kenzie, and A. Thomson, had all, he said, held professorships in the Hall, and had all been pastors of the church now under his superintendence.

The Rev. Mr. WIGHT read the report, which stated that in order to facilitate students in their work, an arrangement had been made by which the literary should be separated from the theological studies by adding three summer months to the theological session.

During May, June, and July the students would thus be able to devote themselves entirely to theology, while during the winter they would only be required to do so to a limited extent. Three young brethren had completed their studies last spring, and had been ordained to charges as follows:—Mr. John Douglas to Alexandria, Mr. A. H. Lowe to Kilmarnock, and Mr. John Blacklock to Arran. Last year fifty-four churches contributed 450*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and up to the time of the report being written the number of churches contributing was thirty-four, and their remittances 364*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The annual sum received from the long annuities, amounting to 33*l.*, had now been paid for the last time, and the income would now be permanently deprived of that sum. The annual expenditure, now increased by the addition to the length of the session, would be 700*l.*, and the Committee strongly urged the necessity of making the ordinary income adequate to the expenditure, instead of depending on the very precarious supply derived from legacies and donations.

The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. Mr. CURRIE, Wick, and seconded by Mr. G. MAITLAND, Aberdeen. Rev. A. GOWAN, Dalkeith, one of the Professors in the Hall, then briefly addressed the meeting. He said that with regard to the students he had to express his entire satisfaction with their punctuality of attendance, and their attention to the duties of the class. Rev. R. H. SMITH, M.A., Peterhead, seconded by Rev. Mr. WEIR, Glasgow, moved the appointment of the office-bearers, which was agreed to *nem. con.* Rev. Mr. FERGUSON, Stirling, then addressed the meeting, taking as his thesis—Revived piety in the churches would lead to a better supply of qualified ministers.

The CHAIRMAN then, with much pleasure, introduced Dr. Brown (successor to Rev. M. Mackenzie, at Poole), as delegate from the Congregational Union of England and Wales; and Dr. BROWN, in the course of his speech, threw out some valuable observations on the supply of young men for the ministry, touching, among other things, on the necessity for better salaries. In reference to this subject, he stated that very recently the Church in Gloucestershire had resolved not to ordain a minister unless the congregation were prepared to pay a salary of at least 100*l.* a-year. Rev. Mr. DOUGLAS, Alexandria, next addressed the meeting on the conversion of sinners as the main object of the Christian ministry.

On Tuesday evening, a Conference on Congregationalism was held in Ewing-place Chapel, at seven p.m. This meeting was restricted to members of the Congregational body, and we do not enter into details. Rev. J. M. Jarvie occupied the chair. After devotional exercises, Mr. JARVIE introduced the business in a very appropriate address. The conversation bore chiefly on the present position of the churches in Scotland, and the means most likely to strengthen and increase them. Frequent reference was made to the fact, that although new churches have been planted, no less than twenty have within a few years been given up. This may be accounted for in different ways. Some districts in the Highlands have been nearly depopulated by emigration, and the establishment of the Free Church has done something to draw off the adherents of Congregational churches. Another cause was hinted at—the inefficiency of many of the ministers at these places.

One of the speakers was the Rev. Mr. PULSFORD, of Edinburgh, who said he did not advocate the withdrawal of aid from country churches where there was anything to indicate vitality; but he urged the importance of concentrating our strength in large towns. He pointed to the analogies of vegetable and animal life, and to the corresponding practice, pursued in the early Church, of having centres of active life, out of which life and light and heat went forth all around. It might seem very desirable to have a chapel and a minister in every place, but the work they wished to accomplish would be more surely done if they threw their energies into a comparatively small number of places, making each one of these a centre for extensive and ever-increasing operations of a missionary kind. This seemed to be the general conviction of the meeting, although it was felt that no church in the country, however feeble, must be abandoned, as long as there is any possibility of its being revived.

On Wednesday morning a meeting of the members of the Ministerial Annuity Fund was held in North Hanover-street Chapel. E. Beveridge, Esq., Dunfermline, occupied the chair. The report was read by Mr. Sturrock, its adoption moved by Mr. Thomson, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Robbie. The revised rules were examined *seriatim*, and adopted.

An interesting prayer-meeting was held in the same place from twelve to one o'clock; after which

the annual meeting of the Union assembled. The Rev. A. G. Forbes occupied the chair. The report, submitted by Mr. Wight, secretary, referred to the deaths of pastors during the year; the gratifying amount of spiritual prosperity enjoyed by many of the churches; and the deficiency in the usual income of the Union—some 500*l.* to 700*l.* being wanted to make up the usual sum raised by the Union. The report referred to the awakening which has visited Scotland, and to the effect of this on several of the churches connected with the Union. Wherever it has been felt, the Church has been revived and its membership increased. During the year the committee had extended aid to thirty-six churches and ten stations, to the amount of 1,506*l.* 8*s.* It was agreed to hold the next annual meeting of the Union in Aberdeen, and that the Rev. Mr. Fraser, Glasgow, should be appointed as their representative to the meeting of the English Congregational Union for the present year.

A *conversazione* was held in the City Hall on the evening of Wednesday. By half-past six a large gathering of the *élite* of the Western Independents filled the hall. Mr. Wardlaw, Glasgow, occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the business of the evening. Rev. J. W. Cox, Edinburgh, read a paper on "Revivals," noticing—1. "The Special Characteristics of the Revival Movement;" and 2. "The Present Duty in Reference to it." In noticing its special characteristics, he enumerated as such—its extent—the physical manifestations connected with it—prevalence of prayer—harmonious co-operation of almost all the denominations—the position laymen take—its effects on young people. He believed that all denominations should regard the movement with trustful spirit, and wish it God speed.

The Rev. ALEXANDER NICOLL, Rhynie, on being next called on, gave an interesting account of the Revival movement in and about Rhynie—

The church to which he belonged, he said, held a half-yearly social meeting, at which any topic of interest was made the subject of free and easy conversation. The subject of the revival of religion had occupied the attention of the members for several years at these meetings, and, in discussing this question, one opinion had been uniformly arrived at, namely that earnest, believing prayer was essential to a revival of religion. Shortly after one such meeting, people began to flock in large numbers to the weekly meeting for prayer—those who had been scarcely seen at such a place dropped in. Prayer-meetings also multiplied around, and most of them were crowded. About the middle of last summer, a morning Sabbath prayer-meeting for young men was originated. After this meeting had existed for two or three weeks, five or six young men were awakened at it. Shortly after this, Mr. Radcliffe visited the place, and his coming was instrumental in awakening a number, and leading those previously anxious to come forward for conversation with Christian men and ministers. This work, so originated, continues quietly. In reference to the numbers awakened, Mr. N. wished to understate rather than overstate, and to confine himself to those cases with which he was personally acquainted. Within a radius of three miles of the village of Rhynie, he said he knew of some eighty who had recently turned to God, and this (considering the sparse population) was very considerable. He believed that there were many more than this, but as he had no personal knowledge of them, he would not speak of them. Remarking that the ages of the converts were from twelve to forty, he observed that as many as twelve to twenty young men might be seen willing to pray at a public meeting, who, twelve months ago, would have been ashamed to have been seen at such a place.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander, Edinburgh, next rose, and introduced Mr. Hammond, from New York, a Congregational student, who, having come accidentally to Edinburgh, had gone to Musselburgh at the doctor's request, and had been instrumental in producing a revival there. Mr. HAMMOND addressed the meeting, giving a very interesting account of his labours at Musselburgh.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER then addressed the meeting on what he had seen of the Revival movement in Musselburgh—

The first thing that struck him was the increased attendance at public worship, and another thing was the number of children that seemed interested in the work that was going on in the meetings. On entering one of the meetings he looked in at the vestry, which was full of children, with Mr. Hammond in the midst of them. He was further struck at seeing a number of young rugged-like collier and fisher lads—that class of young men which had seemed almost beyond the reach of evangelistic efforts—apparently a hopeless class. There they were in a room listening with the greatest attention. They were engaged in singing. The person who presided at the meeting had asked one of the men to pray after the singing was over, and as soon as it was done, the whole company went down on their knees at once. One of the party then engaged in prayer. Dr. Alexander looked at the man in astonishment. He was a man who was well-known in the town as a very rough character; and he still retained on his outward appearance something of his original roughness. His prayer was very short. It did not last above three minutes. It was a very peculiar prayer, not containing a single expression we were accustomed to hear used in prayer. Some of the expressions were very touching. He was thanking God for his great mercy in sending his Gospel to sinners, when he said—"Oh Lord, our hearts are *dour*, or thy mercy would melt them *a'thegither*." Then as to the work amongst the children. Having never come into contact with anything of the kind, he confessed that he had not formerly the same cordial belief in the conversion of very young children as he now had. He had left his great-coat in the vestry before addressing a meeting, and on returning for it he found the door of the vestry barred. He was about to retire when a very young girl appeared. He asked if there was any one inside. "Yes, Sir," the girl answered in a whisper. On making known his errand, and inquiring who was within, the girl replied—"Oh, it's a wheen o' us lasses." After some further conversation, the doctor was invited to enter the room. He saw six

or eight little girls on their knees, and one of them was engaged in prayer when he stepped in. The girl soon concluded her prayer, but another commenced without their having risen from their knees, and a very beautiful prayer it was. He stood listening to that child's prayer, the tears rushed down his cheeks, and he felt that he was reprieved for his unbelief in regard to the conversion of the children, and seeing that he had been brought face to face with the work itself. There was a very young boy sobbing in the corner of the room. Dr. Alexander mentioned to one of the girls that the little fellow was weaned, and that they ought to take him home. "Oh, no! he is not weaned," she replied, "he is crying on account of his sins." He was past speaking, and greatly distressed. The Doctor said to one of the girls that she would better speak with the boy, as she might do it better than he could. The girl replied, "I would speak to him, but he does not belong to this place. He has walked all the way from Prestonpans to the meeting." This was a distance of four miles, and it was on a cold winter night.

Mr. M'Aulane having pronounced the benediction the meeting broke up.

On Thursday there was the usual public breakfast in the Merchants' Hall, the Rev. D. Russel in the chair. Rev. G. D. CULLEN gave a report of the state of the Widows' Fund; after which, the Rev. J. M. JARVIE, Greenock, rose, and, in appropriate terms, presented Mr. Cullen with a valuable astronomical time-piece, which had been subscribed by the members of the Widows' Fund. Mr. CULLEN made a suitable acknowledgment. Dr. ALEXANDER, after stating the gratification he had had in witnessing the presentation to Mr. Cullen, proceeded to introduce to the meeting the Rev. Mr. Gage from the United States, who had been for a considerable time minister of a large Unitarian church. He had been awakened and led to Christ during the revival, and since that time had left the Unitarian body and become a Congregationalist.

Mr. GAGE, who is of prepossessing appearance, and gave evidence of marked ability and high culture, was received with great cordiality. He addressed his audience as—Fellow Christians, Fellow Congregationalists, and almost Fellow countrymen, and after stating the pleasure he had had in witnessing the working of Congregationalism in Scotland, proceeded to refer to the Revival movement in America, and the value and importance of the lay element in working it, and the high position of Congregationalism in America, both denominationally and especially as moulding and leavening other bodies with its pure spirit. In the course of his remarks, the rev. gentleman referred, in a most touching manner, to his own conversion, after having been for years a Christian minister. Mr. Gage spoke with great power on the importance of encouraging lay agency, and of ministers avoiding everything like the smallest approach to jealousy of their lay brethren. He said:—

I believe the secret of Mr. Hammond's great success at Musselburgh is, that singular power he possesses of setting every one to work, and of keeping them all at their posts. Depend upon it the work of Christ in this world will not be done until a great deal more is entrusted to and expected from the laymen, and women, and children, who are in our ranks.

At twelve o'clock the Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Cheltenham, delivered an able and eloquent discourse in Laurieston Congregational Chapel, from Eph. i. 22.—"Head over all things in the Church." His discourse was intended to have reference to the tricentenary of the Reformation, which is to be commemorated in Edinburgh in August next.

The public meeting was held in Elgin-place Chapel, at half-past six—David M'Laren, Esq., presiding. After an interesting address by the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Wright introduced Dr. Brown as delegate, from the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He was received as such by the chairman, and delivered an appropriate address to the assembly. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. NOBLE, Laurencekirk, who gave a most interesting account of the Revival movement in that place, and the Rev. Mr. HANNAY, Dundee, who ably advocated the institutions of the Congregational body.

The Rev. H. BATCHELOR next rose, and spoke on "The Harmony of Congregationalism with the Laws of Human Association and Human Welfare." We have only room for the concluding passage, which was as follows:—

I hold that the very best scheme of social and spiritual regulation is that which demands the perfection of the individual, which prompts its attainments, and aids in its cultivation. That is not the best formative influence which simply smoothes down all the waves that ruffle the surface of the community. Until the millennium comes there always will be crooked people in the world, and often they will be forward in proportion to their crookedness. I do not see what the straight and the crooked exist for, if it be not to try and confirm the straight and strain and straighten the crooked. The system which interposes nothing but Christian feeling and Christian principle between dissimilar individuals must lay every person under the necessity of improvement. In a free, equal, and independent communion, Christian excellence is absolutely indispensable. Where there is faithfulness, the Church will reach a high standard of reliability and worth from the proved stability and value of its individual units. This is the best for the world. The plant must be matured before it casts good seed on the neighbouring soil. It is only a particular extension of the same truth, that that society and nation are the best where family training is wisest and purest. There are indications abroad of disposition to realise, to a greater or less extent, the laws of true Christian association. There are movements in the English Church in this direction. The disturbances which are ever occurring in the great Methodist body are avowedly of this nature. The Free Church is a greater contribution to the general issue than its leaders understood or intended. The United Presbyterians are alleged

to grow in congregational action, and especially, as one would expect, in towns and cities. We attribute to none of these brethren a disposition to accept our Congregationalism. Whether that is our fault or not, I have not time to ask. Certain it is, that Independency is a better thing than Independents have, alas! often represented it to be. I am satisfied that in the majority of cases, divisions and distractions in false ecclesiastical systems are directly traceable to their policy; while I am convinced that our divisions and distractions, in the majority of examples, arise from unfaithfulness to our avowed Congregational principles.

Dr. ALEXANDER referred to a statement made at one of the meetings—that they, as a denomination, had arrived at a crisis in their history. He said:—

I am not quite sure that I know exactly what was meant, but I have lived through so many crises, that I have ceased to regard the word with any fear; indeed, I rather like it. I have generally noticed that, when nations or churches get to a crisis, they generally begin to do something better.

Dr. Alexander concluded by a reference to the revivals:—

Is it not nigh at hand, already among us? Has there not been something like a revival in the life of these meetings? I do not remember any meetings of our Union, the whole spirit and tendency of which were so calculated to further within us that inner life which constitutes our great strength, and is the source of all our blessing. Let us all go and carry with us this spirit, that we may be the means of refreshing and strengthening the brethren who have remained at home. And let us seek to draw forth all the energies in our churches; each man in his own sphere doing what he can for the Master's glory, in obedience to his command.

After votes of thanks to the Committee of Management and hospitable friends in Glasgow, the meeting was closed with the benediction.

A meeting of ministers and members of churches was held on Friday morning, in the Religious Institution Rooms, at which a long conversation took place respecting the deficiency in the income of the Union. An influential committee was appointed to raise a sum of 1,000*l.*, and subscriptions to the amount of 300*l.* were immediately put down. The committee was also requested to take into consideration measures for increasing the regular income. The meeting was well attended, and every one seemed fully alive to the importance of heartily endeavouring to place the finances of the Union on a proper footing.

THE REVIVAL IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

The *Aberdeen Free Press* reports the half-yearly meeting of the Free Church Synod of that district, held on Tuesday, the 10th inst. One of the chief subjects discussed was the Revival movement.

Mr. ADAM moved the following overture:—

Whereas God has been, and is very graciously reviving his work in various places within the bounds of the Synod, and whereas he has been otherwise loudly calling upon, and greatly encouraging the Church to prosecute Home Missionary operations, it is humbly overtured by the undersigned to the Free Synod of Aberdeen to consider what means should be used for the purpose of awakening the interest of the people in this department of the Church's labours, and especially whether measures should not be adopted for carrying the Gospel during the ensuing summer into districts within the bounds more extensively than hitherto.

There had, he said, been a remarkable movement within the Synod, particularly along the coast among the fishing villages and districts adjoining. A great work unquestionably was going forward. As to the measures at which the overture points, he might say that in the approaching summer the Aberdeen Presbytery had resolved to go out to the lanes and streets and preach the Gospel as widely as they could. (Applause.) There are many dark districts yet in Aberdeenshire—in some of which, at least, great interest had been awakened, and it was their duty to devise every means within their power to have the Gospel preached in every nook and corner. They ought to send out deputies whenever they could; they had been blessed in their labours already.

Mr. KER, Deskford, made a statement regarding the work of revival, so far as it had come under his own personal observation.

About five months ago the special blessing commenced. His own servants were first brought to the knowledge of the truth. Next, nine persons, at a Monday evening meeting, were brought under deep conviction of sin, and soon thereafter were enabled to lay hold on Christ. Soon after meetings became very frequent, and at most of them one or more were brought under the power of the truth, just in the ordinary way in which God turns sinners to himself by the truth of God applied to the hearts and consciences of men. During the four winter months the work went on in this quiet undemonstrative way. There were meetings in the church and also in the neighbourhood. He (Mr. Ker) made it his object to hold meetings three times a week for expounding the Scriptures, and building up the people in the knowledge of the truth; and he found that this had been specially blessed in the case of those awakened, in the way of strengthening them in the faith, and enabling them to help others. It was while the work was going on in this quiet way that he first heard of the remarkable work going on along the coast. When he first heard of that work it struck him that there must be a good deal of extravagance and mere human excitement about it; and he was anxious to ascertain the truth for himself precisely. It happened that one of these converts, on whose opinion he could place great dependence, went over to Buckie, and when he returned he told him that there was nothing at all there that he could count extravagance; the report also gave him (Mr. Ker) great confidence as to the reality of the presence and power of the Spirit in the work there. He then went one day to the coast village nearest his own place, by invitation. He found that the work had been carried on for about eight days previously, and so far as excited meetings went these had come to a close. In the afternoon the people were called together from their ordinary occupa-

tions, and he was much struck with the calm earnestness with which they received the truth; there was nothing like excitement manifested. And if there were anything about these meetings, the most excited of them, that impressed you, it was the apparent presence and power of the Spirit. While addressing the meeting here, he had the opportunity of seeing the first case of prostration witnessed by him. There was nothing certainly that could account for the effect upon the woman struck down, by a human cause. He was saying nothing calculated to excite or terrify in any way. It was while he was speaking, and while the people were listening with great earnestness. The woman fell back and screamed out; she continued in a state of prostration for some time. When her screams did not interrupt, he went on speaking to the people, who looked on it as a matter to which they were accustomed. The woman was supported and not allowed to fall; in a short time she gradually recovered, and gave expression to her feelings in words expressive of her sense of sin, and her desire to look to Christ as her Saviour. He had gone back to that village several times, and had always found the same eager desire for the truth. Last Saturday when he was there, he found the boats had come back from Inverness with mussels; and along with them they had brought 500 Bibles and Testaments to be used in the village—(warm applause)—showing how those people earnestly seek that the word of God should be in the hands of the whole inhabitants. He learnt that their presence had attracted a great deal of attention in Inverness. First, they held a meeting in their own boat, which attracted much notice; at their next meeting there were 600 people with them on the quay, and he understood they held other meetings about the town, and a great impression had been produced thereby. With reference to the work in his own congregation where nothing had been done that could be looked upon with suspicion, and no undue means used, they had two cases of striking down which occurred during forenoon service. And there was nothing that could account for them, such as the ordinary explanation of hysteria, &c. He was obliged to have some protracted meetings, and he was so anxious that everything should be conducted properly as to go almost to an extreme, scarcely asking one to take part besides himself. On one Monday night, they found it impossible to dismiss the people till half-past four in the morning. He never had such a night of enjoyment. There was no excitement, nothing like the working of human feelings, but a deep earnest enjoyment and sense of gladness pervaded the meeting. Several nights after the meetings were protracted, and having to go from home on one of these nights to another place, he left the meeting in charge of a brother minister. When he returned at twelve o'clock they were still there, and the meeting lasted other three hours spent in earnest conversation throughout the church, men seeking to have their views in regard to Bible doctrines cleared, &c. Numbers came from Grange, a distance of six or eight miles, attracted by the accounts of what was going on, and he believed that most of those who came to seek the Lord went home with a blessing; and so the work was carried into the neighbouring parish. The meetings are continued at Deskford as before, special attention being given to instruction in the truth. He felt with Mr. Adam the close connexion between this revival and home mission work; and nothing had struck him more in connexion with the meetings to which he had alluded than the anxious desire of those brought under the power of the truth for the salvation of others.

Mr. Ker went on to observe that his impression in regard to Portessie, which was the fishing village he had specially visited, was fully borne out by his friend Mr. Barclay, Enzie, in reference to Port Gordon, where the desire to be instructed in the truth is great, and many unable to read before are now making the greatest possible efforts to learn. (Applause.)

Mr. LESLIE, Macduff, gave some account of the work which had been quietly going on in Macduff for the past six months. So far as he knew, there had been no back-going. The only cases of prostration had been one or two persons—not in public meetings, but at home—deeply exercised. In the case of one young man thus brought low, he soon found peace, and has since acted a most consistent active part as a Christian. Two or three weekly prayer-meetings had arisen out of the circumstances of the revival. One week he had been constrained to hold a meeting every night, but they were not at all of an excited kind, and the Independent minister came from Banff, and was associated with him for a whole week. (Applause.) As to results, the worship of God had been established in families where such was not the case before; and in many families two and three members had been, so far as man can judge, brought to God.

Mr. MANSON, Fyvie, said there was a feeling of deep spiritual interest in his own congregation; and the remark applied to other places in the Presbytery of Turriff; prayer-meetings were increased in number, and better attended than ever before.

Mr. FORBES, Drumblade, referred to the work in his own congregation, which began in November, 1858. He could also speak of it in Forgue, Huntly, Gartly, Rothiemay, and Marnoch, and he would be wanting in duty if he did not refer to the labours of Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. Duncan Matheson, and Mr. Hector McPherson. Wherever these men have gone the Spirit of the Lord has gone with them—(applause)—wherever they have preached the work of the Lord has gone on.

Mr. ARCHIBALD said, with regard to the district with which he is connected, he could not say that there had been anything like a revival on such a scale as had been shown by some of the statements now made. Still the day of small things is not to be despised; and he thought that within the parishes comprehended in the Presbytery of Ellon, the Lord had been working quietly and silently, yet in such a way as to bring glory to him and not to man, whether layman or minister. With reference to the Presbytery with which he was connected, if increased attendance on ordinances, an increased desire for the Word, and increased attendance at prayer-meetings

are to be taken into account, they were not altogether without a work of God. There have also been cases of inquiry among old and young, and evidences of conversion. With respect to the latter part of the overture he hoped the Synod would not give it the go-by, but that the means of preaching the Gospel in destitute parts would be increased.

Mr. IRELAND said that within the past six months he had spoken to hundreds of persons under deep concern about their souls—they had been amongst the happiest months of his life. Those awakened had not been generally those who stood high as decent moral people, but the fact of seeing others spiritually quickened had had the effect of arousing some of that class who were unsaved.

Mr. BAIN, Chapel of Garioch, after stating that he had visited Hopeman and the districts referred to by Mr. Ker, exhorted members to labour earnestly—not being content with the mere gathering together of the dry bones, if the spirit of life were not there. Even godly ministers had often been, as it were, enslaved by mere form, in place of going forward directly in faith to speak God's word and expect a blessing. Hence, perhaps, these inexperienced men were sent in. Last night they had, in his congregation, a meeting, the anniversary of the establishment of a special prayer-meeting, to which he invited a select company of persons. There was a large attendance, and the meeting was a very solemn one; and in looking over those present he believed three-fourths, or rather four-fifths, of them at least had given evidence to his knowledge of having undergone a change.

Professor LUMSDEN said they had to-night heard tidings of the manifest reality of a revival such as perhaps the Synod of Aberdeen never heard before. Their great desire now should be how to treat and entertain this subject, so as to make it most conducive to the glory of God and their own benefit.

He knew quite well some would object—Do you, then, approve of all that is going on? His answer was, that the history of the Church does not give an example of a revival where the devil did not endeavour to hold his own. He for one could not approve all they had read in the newspapers of the revival; there was a great deal that was undesirable; but making all deductions on the score of human infirmity, and errors of human judgment, they could not hesitate in coming to the conclusion that this is a work of the Lord, though we may not be able to draw the line of distinction between that which is genuine and that which may not be so. And the more we speak of God in this work, and the less of men who are the mere instruments, the better. (Hear.) It was a gratifying feature that from the statements made it appeared that the work was carried on in close connexion with the ministry, upon whom the responsibility rests. He moved:—

The Synod having heard from various ministers statements in support of the preamble of the overture, adopt the overture; and in doing so, with deep thankfulness record their conviction that there has, within the last few months, been a manifest remarkable work of grace in many districts within the bounds, and their sense of the unprecedented encouragement which the Lord has thus given to earnestness and activity in his service; the Synod further resolves to take into consideration at the conference already appointed to be held to-morrow the means suitable for the objects specified in the overture.

Dr. R. J. BROWN seconded, and the motion having been adopted, the Synod adjourned.

The U. P. Presbytery of Buchan, at their recent meeting, held a conference on the Revival movement. The Rev. Adam Lind, of Whitehill, introduced the subject with an address, after which all the ministers and a number of elders freely expressed their opinions, and gave an account of the state of religion in their various districts, from which it appeared that in several cases there was a decided increase of religious life and concern about spiritual things. This was reported to be specially the case at New Deer. The conference was harmonious and profitable throughout, and at the close the Rev. James Frame, Peterhead, moved a series of resolutions, two of which are as follows:—

That this Presbytery would gratefully acknowledge any tokens of increased religious life and interest which may have been given within its own bounds, and feels itself called upon to the earnest use of all scriptural means to secure a farther development and extension of such religious interest and life.

That this Presbytery, while thus urging, in dependence on the Divine blessing, the use of all divinely-appointed social and public means for securing a revival of God's work, would specially refer to the necessity of increased attention to God's Word, secret prayer, and the duties of personal and family religion as essential elements of a real and permanent revival.

Various meetings have been recently held in several of the churches in St. Andrews, at which lengthened and very interesting details as to the religious revivals in Cellardyke and other towns on the south coast have been given to large audiences by the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, of the Free Church; Mr. Black, of the U.P.; and Mr. Monroe, Coast Missionary, who have personally taken part in the movement at the places referred to.

The *Inverness Courier* describes a visit to that town of the Buckie Revivalists:—

A great many boats' crews of fishermen from Buckie and the neighbouring fishing villages arrived here on Saturday last, to secure mussels for bait. They took the opportunity to hold prayer-meetings in various parts of the town, and they continue, whilst they remain, to endeavour to infuse among us some of the religious excitement which has lately prevailed to such an extent among themselves. After a prayer-meeting which was held on Sunday evening, in the Free High Church, they remained for some hours behind the time of the ordinary service, and conducted divine worship, singing hymns, and praying with great fervour. There was no case of prostration, but all who hear these simple, unlettered, but fervent Christians, appear to be struck with their unadorned eloquence and sincerity.

The *Northern Ensign* also bears testimony to the quiet but fervent spirit in which the Revival move-

ment continues to progress throughout more northerly districts.

The following paragraph in the *Banffshire Journal* relates some extraordinary cases of physical prostration:—

Revivals of a similar character to those in Portknockie and Buckie, in the west of the country, have occurred in the fishing villages of Gardenstown and Crovie, in the extreme eastern part of the country. The population in Crovie is exclusively, and in Gardenstown almost entirely, composed of fishermen. The Rev. John Munro, minister at Gardenstown, says—"The chief immediate cause in developing more strongly the deep religious feeling in the hearts of the people has been the visit of four fishermen from Portknockie, zealous revivalists. On the Sabbath day, the church was well filled forenoon and evening. I intimated to the people that I would hold a meeting in Crovie on the forenoon of Monday. When I made my appearance in the village, the young and old were seen leaving their houses, their boats, and nets, and going in the direction where the meeting was to be held. The place of meeting was crowded to excess. Many were standing without. We learn from Portknockie that the men who were at Crovie were Alexander Mair, William Wilson, David Falconer, and Alexander Pirie. They report, we learn, that at the Thursday meeting, in the forenoon, nearly the whole assemblage were "struck down" at once. The Portknockie men said they had seen nothing equal to it in the west. Some of the persons lay prostrate till five o'clock in the afternoon. The people again met in the evening, and did not separate until midnight—more prostrations occurring, and the Portknockie men had to separate into pairs and officiate in two different houses, in order that all who came might have the benefit of their services.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. — MEETINGS AT LEICESTER.—The five Independent congregations in Leicester (says the local *Mercury*), on Sunday week, held their anniversary services in connexion with the London Missionary Society. The deputation from the parent society this year consisted of the Revs. E. Mellor, of Halifax; R. W. Betts, of Peckham; and R. B. Coles, a returned missionary from Bellary; and these ministers, with those settled in the town, preached at the various chapels. The following sums were collected:—Bond-street Chapel, 33*l*. 10*s*.; Gallowtree-gate Chapel, 23*l*.; London-road Chapel, 26*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*.; Harvey-lane, 7*l*. 8*s*. 3*d*. The discourses of the Rev. E. Mellor, at Gallowtree-gate in the morning, and at London-road in the evening, were spoken of as peculiarly eloquent and impressive. In the afternoon, Bond-street Chapel was filled with a congregation of Sunday-scholars, who were addressed by the Rev. R. B. Coles. A public meeting was held on Monday evening, in Bond-street Chapel, when there was an unusually large attendance, the body of the chapel being quite crowded. H. F. Coleman, Esq., of Evington Hall, presided. The Rev. R. W. McAll read the report, which, among other things, thus adverted to what is going on in Africa:—

The latest intelligence has presented to us another missionary veteran, Robert Moffatt, as with the undiminished ardours of youth, vigorously and successfully pursuing his pilgrim-way to the destined scene of new Gospel toils and triumphs; while it is more than probable that, ere this, Helmore and Livingstone, as if prophetic representatives of coming blessings for both lives to the inmost recesses of Africa, have joined hands, once more, on the banks of the Zambesi. Among detached scenes, worthy to be chronicled, perhaps none could surpass the incident of the meeting, at the Kurnman, shortly before the setting forth of the northward expedition, of Mosheu, the Coronnah chief, with his venerable instructor. Mr. Pice, one of the young missionaries in the expedition, graphically describes this interview. The chief, and his brother (a native teacher), having come once more to visit their revered friend, "they both," it is said, "embraced Mr. Moffatt as children would a loving parent. The two wept for joy, the tears trickling over their dark cheeks. Mr. Moffatt also partook to the full of the joy, for, weeping like a child, he could only repeat, "Oh, how glad I am to see you, Mosheu;" and ever and anon getting up to take the two brothers by the hand." Well might our young missionary add, "This is worth living for—an ample compensation for all our self-denials and difficulties."

Mr. Nunneley, the treasurer, congratulated the meeting on the large amount of the contributions of the Leicestershire auxiliary last year, which was a very considerable increase on any previous year, excepting the jubilee year, when a special effort was made. They amounted to 719*l*. 3*s*. 7*d*. (Applause.) This year's statement was incomplete. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. T. Mays, R. W. Betts, R. B. Coles, and other gentlemen. The last-named speaker, referring to India, where he had laboured, said there was a great change in the sentiments commonly entertained amongst the Hindus themselves. There had for many years past been an awakening of the Hindoo mind: it was no longer in the state of torpor and apathy, which had existed for many years. The result of recent events had been to awaken the minds of these people. The Hindus frequently made admissions to this effect—"We know that the new religion is destined to prevail, and Hindooism to fall." He mentioned several recent instances where the Governor-General and European magistrates had refused to sanction the regulations of caste, and with the most beneficial results. The railway directors had also refused to have distinct carriages for the high caste and low caste, and the consequence was that high caste, low caste, and no caste, all rode in the same carriage, and thus the spirit of caste was gradually being broken down. The progress of railways in that country would have an important effect upon the growth of cotton. India could supply as much cotton as England was likely to want. The growth

would be stimulated by the formation of railways, and if it could be brought to England, it would be one of the heaviest blows for slavery, for he feared as long as slavery could be made to pay it would not be abandoned. Rev. J. Barker moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and the deputation. Rev. Dr. Legge, in seconding the motion, said he had received a very satisfactory letter from his brother James in China, only last week. The English Church, of which he was the minister, had trebled in numbers, while only a few days before he had administered the ordinance of baptism to sixteen Chinamen, of whose conversion he had no doubt.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Rev. G. B. Lee Warner, B.A., Vicar of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, was the preacher at Exeter Hall on Sunday evening. He delivered an excellent sermon from John v. 8, 9,—the healing of an impotent man on the Sabbath. About 1,500 persons were present in the body of the hall. The preachers at the theatres on Sunday evening were as follows:—Victoria, Rev. C. J. Goodhart, and Rev. W. Aoworth. Sadler's Wells, Rev. D. Katters, and Rev. H. D. Northrop (from America). Pavilion, Rev. Reginald Radcliffe. Standard, Rev. D. M'Lean. Britannia, Rev. J. Stoughton.

MILLWALL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The church and congregation in connexion with this growing interest have recently rebuilt their school-rooms, added a minister's vestry, and carried out various other improvements. Two sermons were preached on Lord's-day, the 8th, in behalf of the funds; in the morning, by the Rev. T. Muscutt, of Rotherhithe; and in the evening, by the Rev. John Hill, M.A., of Stratford; when liberal collections were made. It is pleasing to be able to record the steady advance of this interest, in a densely-populated district, through the energy and vigilance of a working committee.

SURREY CHAPEL SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—A correspondent calls in question the accuracy of the statement that appeared in our last number which we copied from a daily paper. The Rev. Newman Hall was not in London at the time mentioned. He says:—"Perhaps the error arose from a partial knowledge of the following facts:—The Rev. Rowland Hill instituted an Easter Monday meeting for the children connected with the schools belonging to Surrey Chapel, with a view to act as a counter attraction to Greenwich and other fairs. Of late, however, the attendance has fallen off, and the fairs having been put down, it was thought desirable to discontinue the gathering on Easter Monday morning, and in its stead to hold a quarterly meeting of the children on Sunday afternoon. Consequently, there was no meeting at all at Surrey Chapel on Easter Monday."

THE SOCIAL EVIL.—The efforts made by the gentlemen who originated the midnight meetings with a view of rescuing the unfortunate creatures who subsist by prostitution, and to raise them from their fallen state by means of opening reformatories for such as felt disposed to forsake their abandoned mode of life, have been hitherto very successful and encouraging. On Thursday morning a sermon was preached in Bloomsbury Chapel by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon on behalf of the society. The chapel was crowded, and the preacher was energetic in his appeal to the public for their co-operation and support. He pointed out very clearly that a great sin lay at the door of the male sex, and that many a man who would consider it a disgrace to be seen by his fellows in the company of a poor fallen woman had been the seducer of some of those who now nightly wandered our streets. He pitied that man who could show no pity for the fallen, and he trusted that no effort would be spared on the part of the promoters of the Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children to establish the institution on as extensive a scale as possible. Numerous applications had been made by those unhappy creatures who were agonised at their sunken state for admission to a reformatory; but it was to be regretted that the very limited state of the funds shut the door against many of them. Mr. Spurgeon appealed to the congregation to show their sympathy by a liberal collection, which was responded to very satisfactorily. Upwards of 77*l*. was given in support of the cause, for which the society is very grateful.

The Rev. THOMAS DAVIES, of Preston, has received an unanimous and cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Duckworth-street Chapel, Over Darwen; and also one from the new Congregational church recently formed in Preston. After some delay he has accepted the invitation from Over Darwen, and delivered a farewell discourse to a crowded and deeply affected congregation of his friends in Preston on Sunday evening last.

DESBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On Easter Tuesday, a public tea-meeting was held in the Independent Chapel in this place, in aid of the fund for the erection of a new gallery in that place of worship. The minister of the place (Rev. S. Drakeford) presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. E. Lewis, B.A., of Rothwell; Rev. E. Turner; J. Nunnerly, Esq., of Market Harborough; J. Hafford, Esq., of Rowel; and Messrs. Chamberlain and Burford; who congratulated the people and pastor on their prosperity. The profits of the tea-meeting and subscriptions amounted to nearly 40*l*.

DUXFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—On Good Friday interesting services were held in the Independent Chapel, Duxford, in connexion with the close of the sixth year of the pastorate of the Rev. Joseph Perkins, and in thankful acknowledgment of the great spiritual blessing enjoyed by the church during the

past winter. In the morning a sum of money was privately presented to the minister, as an expression of respect and esteem from the congregation, to be expended in any way agreeable to himself. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. Rook, of Thoxted. In the evening, after a public tea, addresses were delivered to a crowded audience by the Revs. Messrs. Rook, Player, and Perkins.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS IN ULSTER.—We are informed, upon authority which we know to be worthy of implicit confidence, that, in several towns and districts of Ulster which, in the course of the past summer, were among the most prominent of those brought under the influence of the religious awakening, a fresh outpouring of the Spirit is taking place. Among the places which have been mentioned to us are Ballymena, Broughshane, Ahoghill, Banbridge, Moira, &c.; and it is stated that the present manifestations are almost precisely of the same character which we had formerly to notice.— *Belfast Banner.*

PEMBROKE.—On Good Friday, the new chapel erected by the Baptist Church in this town was opened for divine worship. Sermons were preached by the Rev. D. M. Evans, of Llanelly, and Rev. Thomas Davies, President of Haverfordwest College. The congregations were very good, and the collections amounted to 39*l*. The devotional services were conducted by the following ministers:—Revs. W. B. Bliss and E. Davies, of Pembroke Dock; Rev. J. Preece, of Martlebury; and Rev. J. Evans, of Manorbier. A new chapel has long been needed in this town, but the people have felt themselves not in circumstances to build. However, encouraged by friends, they have at length succeeded in erecting a very neat and commodious place of worship, at a cost of about 850*l*., including the freehold. They are striving to raise the necessary amount, and so far have succeeded, beyond their expectations. The religious services in connexion with the opening were continued on Sabbath, April 8, when the Rev. Thomas Burditt, of Haverfordwest, preached in the morning, and in the evening the Rev. J. B. Evans, of Manorbier, preached.

ORDINATION OF THE REV. A. B. PATON.—On Good Friday, the Rev. A. B. Paton, of Spring-hill College, Birmingham, was ordained to the pastorate of Park Congregational Church, in this town. The weather was splendid, and a large number of ministers and friends from the town and neighbourhood were present to give a cordial Christian welcome to the newly-settled pastor. The service of the day began by the congregation singing the 100th Psalm, and the Rev. J. B. Lister, of James-street Chapel, after reading well-selected portions of Scripture, offered up a most appropriate and solemn prayer. Another hymn having been sung, the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., of Sheffield (brother of the minister), delivered a most eloquent and elaborate introductory discourse, from Rom. xiv. 1—"Him that is weak in the faith receive ye." The Rev. R. Slate, of Preston, then rose, and, after referring to the past history of the church, asked the "usual questions," to which the Rev. A. B. Paton briefly and satisfactorily replied. The Rev. Professor Barker, of Spring-hill College, then offered up the "ordination prayer," which was both comprehensive and impressive. The young minister knelt during this part of the service, and the practice of the "laying on of the hands of the presbytery" was also adopted. A hymn having been sung, the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Cheltenham, delivered the charge to the newly-ordained pastor, from 1 Tim. iv. 16. This admirable address was listened to with the deepest attention. The Rev. W. H. Mann, of Mill-hill, concluded the service of the morning with a short prayer. The Revs. G. Berry, H. Cook, J. C. Clapham, and W. G. Fife also took part in the service; and we observed the Rev. F. Skinner, of Blackburn; D. Herbert, of Darwen; T. Davies, of Preston; W. Paton, of Newport; and other ministers who were present. The congregation was most numerous, and their attention was well-sustained during the whole of the service. In the evening, an eloquent "charge" to the church and congregation was delivered in the church, by the Rev. J. Parker, of Manchester, from Rom. xvi. 1-16. The sermon was a faithful, earnest, and pointed exposition of important practical duties so often misunderstood by the people. The rev. gentleman enters upon his important ministerial labours with the best wishes of all the ministers and churches in the district, and we heartily wish him that success which his character, talents, and efforts undoubtedly merit.—*Blackburn Weekly Times.*

Correspondence.

REVIVAL IN SWEDEN.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The progress of Christianity in Sweden deserves to be better known in Britain. Would you allow the enclosed letter to appear in the *Nonconformist*. It will promote the cause of all good causes.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG.

Stirling, April 10, 1860.

Stockholm, March 23, 1860.

My dear Friend,—Your kind letter of March 9th was duly received on Saturday last, containing a bill on London for 30*l*. for the support of Roehlander as one of our Swedish missionaries; and I now sit down to express my gratitude to yourself and those friends who so kindly contributed to this object, believing that this service will be accepted by the Saviour, and bring forth fruit to his glory, accompanied, as I have no doubt it will be, by the prayers of the donors. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. I have written to brother Roehlander, and expect his reply

seen, which I will send you. With regard to the work of the Lord in Sweden, I am happy to inform you that we still have fresh tokens of the Divine blessing accompanying our labours. Gracious seasons of revival are experienced in various parts of our country, and the labours of some of our colporteurs have been blessed in an extraordinary manner. One of our colporteurs labouring in the far north, from Haparanda to Pitea, gives an account of a precious revival in that region—souls being awakened and converted almost every day, and the work is still going on. From a long and interesting report, I can only make a few extracts. He says:—"On the 28th of January last I arrived at Haparanda. On that evening four persons met to pray for this dark region. It being the King's name's day, the whole town was out, with music and dancing, and other sports, and this continued on Sunday. On Sunday and Monday I preached to only from twenty to thirty persons. Still the few believers continued in prayer. I had almost made up my mind to leave the place, but the friends urged me to remain. On the 31st I went to Tornes, in the Russian territory, hoping to hold a meeting there, but no one dared to open a house for me to preach in. In the afternoon I returned to Haparanda and preached to about eighty persons, and the presence of the Lord was manifested—a number of young persons were awakened. The following day I preached again to about 120. The word of the Lord was accompanied with unusual power; sinners were bathed in tears, while the children of God were filled with joy. The few praying souls had besought the Lord that he would send a hungering and a thirsting among the people to hear his Word, and he heard their prayers. The people came in such large numbers that we had to procure a larger house. A widow who had recently been converted, offered us a large saloon which had been used as a dancing-school. Here I preached twice a-day to large congregations, 500 being present in the evening, while many had to leave from want of room. Many have believed in the Saviour, who are now praising him for his unspeakable love. I have conversed with many who have said, 'I have never experienced such joy in my life.'" On a second visit to this place in February, the same brother says:—"The people assembled in great numbers, and the hours of each day were spent in preaching, praying, and family visits, as in almost every house there were seeking and rejoicing souls. On the 21st, before I left, there were 600 persons present at the meeting, and many were obliged to go home for want of room. In this place I organised a Sunday-school of 100 scholars; several of these were believers in the Son of God. On the morning of the 27th I had a farewell meeting. It was an affecting scene; all wept, and the question of all was, 'When will you come again, dear brother? Come soon.' The same day I started for the south. Fifteen persons in sledges followed me to the end of my journey (twenty-eight miles) to Lower Kalix, where I preached in the evening to about 150 persons. The next day I preached twice to congregations of 400. It was very affecting to see so many weeping over their sins, and praying for repentance toward God and faith toward the Lord Jesus Christ. I travelled in the afternoon ten miles farther, to Nesbyen, where the people were anxiously waiting my arrival." Many items of interest might be added to this, but my time will not permit. I will only mention that a spirit of prayer unusual in this country has been awakened in many places. In the province of Nenke special prayer-meetings are held in nearly all the Baptist churches; in the town of Orebö our brethren have daily prayer-meetings. In some places revivals have been the fruits of prayer-meetings alone. In one family living in the country five persons were awakened to a sense of their lost condition at the hour of midnight without any human instrumentality, the remainder of the night being spent by them in crying for mercy. I intend being in England early in May, and, if my time permits, I may visit Scotland. My principal object in going is to solicit and to liquidate debts on meeting-houses, of which we have very few, and very little means for erecting others. My labours at home render it very inconvenient for me to undertake such a journey, but necessity compels me to do it. The gold and the silver are the Lord's, and though the most of his people are poor, yet, when he will, he can open some secret spring or treasure-house to supply the wants of his servants.

ANDREW WIBERG.

JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—Thanks to a free press, and its able and upright conductors, the days of delusion in relation to this island are numbered.

The following facts will soon become patent to all the world:—

1. There is no more beautiful or fertile island in the British dominions. Its mountains are as healthy as any part of Great Britain, and in the experience of myself and my family, they have been found to be more so. When the sea-coast lands are drained, and properly cultivated with cotton, as I hope they will be at no distant period, they will be healthful also, for the sea-breeze tempers the heat, and this sets in every morning and continues till the evening. The want of drainage and cultivation are the true causes of West Indian fevers.

2. There is no country in the world, perhaps, where there is less of religious bigotry, more entire freedom of speech and writing, or more vigorous efforts made by the ministers of religion of all denominations to impart the blessings of education to the children of the emancipated classes.

3. The political constitution of the island, that which may be called its Magna Charta, is the same as that of the mother-country; and with enlightened governors, upright judges, and independent magistrates, now that slavery is at an end, there can be no good reason why any one should in future complain of despotism. It may be presumed that the foolish regulation for imposing a tax on petitions, and the registration of votes, has been, or will at once be, disapproved by the Colonial-office, and therefore abolished.

4. There is land enough at present uncultivated to supply half as much cotton, half as much sugar, ginger, pimento, and tobacco, as the demands of the English market require.

5. There must be at least 100,000 persons now unemployed, or unprofitably employed, who, if capital and energy to set them to work were forthcoming, would be ready to cultivate the cotton-plant, and to prepare those

fibres for the linen, rope, and paper manufacturers which are in constant and increasing demand for our manufactures.

6. Measures are now in the course of adoption for introducing from the United States several thousand free labourers who are about to be ejected from those States, because they have black skins and are freemen. The wise men of some of those States have resolved to have no labourers in their country who will not consent to be treated as brute beasts, and bought or sold as cattle are. For about 5*l.* per head these free labourers can be conveyed from one country to another, whereas it would cost 20*l.* or thereabouts to convey immigrants from China or the East Indies. The advantage is obvious, for the same money will bring four times the number.

7. Sugar estates are now, when well managed, very profitable; confidence is gradually reviving; land is rising in price; companies are forming, both in Manchester and London, for the cultivation of cotton, and the preparation of fibres: by these companies an example of superior cultivation and drainage, by means of steam power, will be introduced; and if the gentlemen who have property and influence in the West Indies will put their shoulders to the wheel, it will be easy to develop the resources of Jamaica, and thus indirectly to benefit the whole of our free-labour colonies.

I am, &c.,

B.

North Brixton, April 14.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons re-assembled on Monday after the Easter recess. Mr. McCormack took the oaths, and his seat as member for Londonderry city. Mr. Cobden took his seat, and was among the earliest arrivals in the House.

On the motion of Mr. BRAND a new writ was ordered for the borough of Harwich, in the room of the Hon. W. F. Campbell, called to the Upper House under the title of Lord Stratheden.

THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. MASSEY gave notice that he would move that after the second reading of the Reform Bill it be referred to a select committee.

THE NAVY.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Sir C. NAPIER took occasion to offer some general remarks upon the navy, extending to a great variety of topics,—the alterations and changes of ships; the Channel fleet, which, he said, had not been properly used, and was indifferently manned; the want of good petty officers, and the shabby treatment of warrant officers' widows; the mutinies in certain ships; corporal punishment, which, he contended, though it could not be abolished, might be diminished, and should be carried out in a different manner; the mode of paying off ships, occasioning a waste of stores; the block-ships, of which he spoke with contempt; the Coastguard and Coast Volunteers, the insufficiency of the reserve, and other miscellaneous matters. He interspersed his remarks with suggestions for improving the condition of the navy, by an economical augmentation of the number of ships, by strengthening their armament, and effectually manning them.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE called attention to the case of the post captains on the reserved list, entering into full and minute details upon the subject, arguing that they had been disappointed of what they considered their just claims by a quibble.

Mr. LINDSAY complained of the enormous and constantly increasing amount of the expenditure for the navy.

In 1852 the expenditure for the navy was 5,800,000*l.*; in 1853 6,300,000*l.*; in 1858 8,800,000*l.*; in 1859 11,770,000*l.*; and this year it was 12,800,000*l.* At the same time, there was every prospect of the estimates next year being still further increased. Every one seemed to feel, but no one seemed to say, against whom we were arming. It was best to be honest and say at once that we were arming against France. (Hear, hear.) France was also enormously increasing her expenditure in armaments. It was because we were afraid of France, and France was afraid of us. The two countries were entering into treaty engagements and mutually professing great friendship, while they were each showing the mockery of those professions by increased expenditure and increased taxation. He felt sure that if the right means were adopted something could be done to prevent such a monstrous state of things, and it was his opinion that we had no need to be afraid of France, that France had no intention whatever of attacking England, and that the Emperor was much too enlightened not to perceive how much it was his interest and the interest of Europe to be at peace with England. But, assuming that it was necessary to maintain a vast fleet, there could be no objection to reduce the expenditure if it could be proved that the fleet could be maintained as efficient as at present for less money. The Dockyard Committee appointed by the Admiralty, and consisting of Admiralty men, reported that twenty per cent. could be saved in the cost of new works alone. They said that great changes were necessary in the mode of superintending the men, and that additional machinery was required to save manual labour. For many years he had been convinced that the dockyards were costing the country more than they ought to do, and that with proper management 9,000,000*l.*, or, at any rate, 10,000,000*l.*, would go as far as the 13,000,000*l.* which they were about to vote. A most searching inquiry ought to take place into its enormous expenditure.

Sir M. SEYMOUR supported the claims of the post captains and those of the widows of warrant officers. He adverted shortly to some of the matters dwelt upon by Sir C. Napier and Mr. Lindsay, urging the very serious importance of the question as to the manning of the navy.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, with reference to the case of the post captains, expressed his opinion that their

request was well founded, and that, looking at the whole transaction, the view they took of the Order in Council rested upon a better ground than that of the Admiralty.

Sir F. BARING, who had drawn up the Order in Council, explained its intention, and contended that it would not bear the construction which the officers put upon it.

Mr. HENLEY referred to various statements in evidence as to the quality of the timber used in the dockyards, and the insufficient store of properly seasoned material, urging the importance of this question, which, in his opinion, founded upon details which he stated to the House, had not been met by the Admiralty in a proper manner. The Admiralty had come to the conclusion that 60,000 loads of timber would suffice to keep up the supply; but he contended that it was demonstrable by figures that this amount would not furnish a sufficient quantity of seasoned timber of proper dimensions, but leave a deficiency which no outlay of money could repair in an emergency.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS inveighed against the enormous amount of our naval expenditure.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the dockyards stated that twenty per cent. of the expenditure in building new ships might be saved. No one was more anxious than he to see the navy maintained in an efficient state, but nevertheless he considered it high time that the expenditure incurred year after year for the navy should be inquired into. From 1832, the commencement of the reformed Parliament, to 1858, the average expenditure on the navy in those seven years was 4,770,000*l.*; the expenditure on the navy in 1858-9, only two years ago, was 8,800,000*l.*, and in the present year the expenditure was estimated at 12,800,000*l.* It seemed as if they were preparing for war against some nation, and he knew not what nation it could be unless it were France; yet the French naval expenditure during the last seven years had been much less than the English. The two countries were carrying on a sort of contest as to which of them should have the most efficient and the largest number of screw ships of war, and yet the French had placed us in fear by a navy which had cost just one-half of ours. What was still more extraordinary, the whole expense of the French navy in 1858-9 was 4,600,000*l.*, while in our estimates for the present year the wages and victuals alone amounted to 4,900,000*l.*

Sir H. LEEKE was of opinion that the reserved captains had been very hardly treated; their case was likewise advocated by Admiral WALCOTT.

Mr. BENTINCK made a few observations upon some of the subjects touched upon by Sir C. Napier. He attributed the extravagant expenditure for the navy to the system which rendered the Board of Admiralty a political body. The abuses in the public dockyards, he said, were beyond the control of the Board as at present constituted.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates, when

Lord C. PAGET, after moving the first vote, for the Admiralty-office, was proceeding to reply to the preceding speeches; but

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY interposed an objection on the point of order, contending that Lord Clarence was precluded from continuing a debate then concluded.

This objection gave rise to a discussion, and, the point of order being pressed, Lord C. Paget was obliged to give way; the particular vote was debated in the usual manner, and ultimately agreed to, the amount being 160,280*l.*

The following votes were also agreed to after much discussion:—287,725*l.* for the Coastguard Service, Naval Coast Volunteers, and Naval Reserve. 64,322*l.* for the scientific branch.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

Mr. CLIVE obtained leave to bring in a bill for taking the census in England.

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

THE WINE LICENCES BILL.—The great controversy about the Wine Licences Bill still continues, and, we suppose, will continue with undiminished vigour, until the fate of that measure is decided. The licensed victuallers and the teetotallers having held meetings, and made their views generally known, the beersellers appear to have thought that the time for some decided action on their part had arrived. Accordingly, they held a great meeting at the London Tavern on Thursday, and protested loudly against the hostility which had been displayed towards them by the licensed victuallers. They, of course, passed resolutions warmly approving of Mr. Gladstone's bill. A meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Music Hall, Leeds, for the purpose of considering the effect likely to be produced by the Wine Licences Bill in opening a new class of drinking-houses on the Lord's-day, and the propriety of petitioning the Legislature on the subject. The Vicar of Leeds occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the two borough members, Mr. Edward Baines and Mr. Beecroft, and others. The following resolution was adopted:—

That this meeting views with great apprehension the measure now before the House of Commons for facilitating the retailing of foreign wines, believing that it will be calculated to increase to a large extent the temptations to intemperance already so numerous; and, further, the meeting cannot but contemplate with special alarm and disapproval that clause in the bill which will open pastrycooks' and confectioners' shops on the Sunday, a result which, in the opinion of this meeting, is in every way objectionable and highly dangerous to the best interests of the community.

A committee was appointed to draw up a petition to Parliament, in accordance with the terms of the resolution.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 18, 1860.
LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, April 17.

M. Thouvenel has informed the representatives of the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna of the nature of the reception France will give to the circular note of the Swiss Federal Council of the 5th April, respecting the convocation of an European conference.

It was not until the King of Sardinia had formally taken possession of Lombardy, and the treaties of Zurich had been signed and ratified, that France and Austria jointly addressed an invitation to the Powers who had signed the treaties of Vienna to assemble in a conference in order to make known to them the territorial arrangements which had resulted from the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, which cession was freely consented to by Austria. No Power having then objected, France will now follow the same course. When, therefore, the cession of Savoy and Nice, freely consented to by Piedmont, shall have been sanctioned and ratified by universal suffrage of the inhabitants, and by the vote of the Sardinian Parliament, France will take possession of those provinces. Immediately afterwards she will consent to the assembling of a conference for the purpose of receiving communication of the treaty concluded on the 24th of March last between Napoleon III. and King Victor Emmanuel.

France will likewise be willing that the said conference shall examine the following question. In what manner are the rights of France, irrevocably acquired through the cession of Savoy and Nice by the King of Sardinia, to be reconciled with the guarantees stipulated by the treaties in favour of Switzerland? It being, however, well understood that the conference shall leave the treaty of the 24th of March intact.

England proposes Brussels as the place where the Congress should be held, while France insists upon Paris, in which she is supported by Russia.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

TRIESTE, April 17.

The *Trieste-Zeitung* says:—According to authentic private information from Messina to the 9th, the Austrian Consul has quitted that city, on board an Austrian merchant vessel. A bombardment of the city was expected in the course of the 9th.

MARSEILLES, April 17.

The official Neapolitan journals, from the 10th to the 13th instant inclusive, say nothing of the popular movement at Messina. Private letters merely state that the attempt to surprise the military posts at Messina had been repelled, and that the agitation was less at that place than at Palermo. Ten thousand men were pursuing the insurgent bands. The Government has, since the insurrection commenced, sent into Sicily four battalions of infantry, two battalions of artillery, and a regiment of lancers. The Governor of Sicily had written that no more reinforcements need be sent, his forces being sufficient. General Filangieri had returned to Naples, and counselled military measures. A correspondent considers the movement in Sicily to have miscarried. The Diplomatic Corps are, however, much occupied with the unsettled state of affairs in the island.

NAPLES (via Genoa), April 14.

The insurrection has spread to Trapani, where the Provisional Government and the National Guard have joined the insurgents. The Royal troops still occupy Palermo, which is destitute of everything. Great activity prevails in the arsenal at Naples. The embarkation of troops for the provinces continues. The agitation is increasing. The corps d'armée in the Abruzzi has been summoned.

MILAN, April 17.

The *Perseveranza* publishes a letter, dated the 3rd April, from the Count of Syracuse to his nephew, the King of Naples, relative to the policy to be followed under existing circumstances. This letter states that the realisation of the principle of Italian nationality is inevitable, Piedmont having invited and developed that idea. France and England are endeavouring to obtain influence in the Peninsula. Austria has lost her preponderance. An alliance with France is impossible. The Count further states that the present policy of the King of Naples is very dangerous, and advises his Majesty to grant a constitution to his people, and to conclude an alliance with Piedmont.

SAVOY AND SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, April 17.

Prince Gortschakoff, in his reply to the note of Switzerland, identifies Russia with the other Powers who have signed the treaties of 1815, and who have recognised the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland. In this note the Prince also states that it is the true political interest of Europe to preserve Switzerland from all foreign influence. But France having manifested an intention of negotiating either with the Great Powers or with the Swiss Confederation, and the Federal Council having expressed a similar desire, Russia gives her complete adhesion to the assembling of a conference, being convinced that the Federal Council does not doubt of her

solicitude to efficaciously insure the neutrality of Switzerland.

General Canrobert, accompanied by several officers of engineers, has visited the fort of Rousset, on the frontier of Switzerland. The Canton Vaud has been supplied with war material. The English Government has given encouraging assurances to the Federal Council.

FLORENCE, April 17.

The King and Count Cavour have been received with enthusiasm.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday the House of Lords re-assembled after the recess.

The Earl of MALMESBURY inquired whether any steps had been taken by the Government to secure redress for an outrage which was some time ago committed on board the *Medina*, an English vessel, at Leghorn.

Lord WODEHOUSE replied that representations were made some time ago on the subject, but that the negotiations were suspended in consequence of the late revolution. They had, however, been resumed, and the present Government of the country were anxious to make compensation, leaving the amount to be fixed by the British Government.

Lord ESBURY gave notice that, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, he should move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to be pleased to appoint a commission to consider whether the Book of Common Prayer and the Canons of the Church of England be not susceptible of alterations which will give increased efficacy and stability to the religious institutions of the country.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Divorce Court Bill, the object of which was to facilitate the course of business in the Divorce Court, by giving power to the Judge Ordinary to deal with a certain class of cases which now require a full court, either by himself, or at his discretion, with the aid of one or two judges.

Lord ST. LEONARDS, without opposing the bill, recommended its reference to a select committee.

Lord LYNCHURST urged the necessity of completely revising the constitution of the court as the only means of effectually dealing with the accumulations of business, 177 cases only having been disposed of since its establishment, while 232 yet remained for adjudication.

Lord CRANWORTH concurred with Lord St. Leonards in recommending that the bill should be referred to a select committee.

Lord REDFORD asserted that the result of the establishment of the Divorce Court had been to loosen the sacredness of the matrimonial tie, and that hence had arisen that vast accumulation of business which already rendered a change in the constitution of the court necessary.

The bill was read a second time.

The Oxford University Bill was read a second time, as was also the Municipal Corporation Mortgages Bill.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

In the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. HENNESSY, Mr. CARDWELL said that there was considerable destitution in the west of Ireland; but there was room in the union workhouses of the district, and it was believed that the ordinary action of the poor-law would be sufficient to meet the emergency.

In answer to a question from Mr. HADFIELD, which caused much laughter, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that he had heard that a "prize-fight" had taken place in Hampshire that day, but he was unable to say whether the police interfered. He could not say, until he had received further information, whether the Government would take any steps with regard to the persons attending the fight.

In answer to questions, Lord PALMERSTON said that the navy estimates would come on on Thursday and the Reform Bill on Monday.

CHURCH-RATES.

Sir J. TRELAHNEY complained that the Government had deprived him of the precedence which he had on this bill by the order which had been made in his absence. The Government left him no power for bringing forward the bill on Thursday; but unless some facility was afforded him for proceeding with it, he should move that the bill be placed on the paper before the orders of the day.

Viscount PALMERSTON said the Government were not responsible for what had taken place. The House had agreed to substitute Thursdays for Fridays as Government days; but the Fridays were at the disposal of private members, as the Thursdays were before the order was made.

Mr. DISRAELI did not see, after what had been stated by the noble lord the leader of the House, how, under any circumstances, the third reading of the Church-rates Bill could be brought forward on Thursday.

Sir G. GREY said the rule made by the House had rather improved the position of the hon. baronet respecting the bill.

Mr. HADFIELD thought some facility should be afforded the hon. baronet for proceeding with his bill.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said, if Thursday were a notice day the third reading would stand behind all the notices, and the consequence would be that the hon. baronet would have no chance of bringing it on before twelve o'clock at night. Thursday being now an order day, the hon. baronet could place the third reading upon the paper for Friday, and he would be in the same position as before the rule had been

made. No precedence had been taken away, and he could not see that the hon. baronet was placed in a less advantageous position.

Mr. BRIGHT said the hon. baronet was not finding fault with the Government, but as he was anxious, as no doubt both sides of the House were, to send the measure on its way to another place, he had simply requested the Government not to place him in a worse position than he had been in before the rule had been made which changed Thursdays into Government days. Without expressing an opinion on the change, he (Mr. Bright) hoped the Government would afford the hon. baronet every opportunity for proceeding with the third reading.

Subsequently in reply to Mr. HADFIELD, Sir J. TRELAHNEY said he would stand to his guns, and take his chance on Thursday night.

Mr. PAULL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an act relative to malicious injuries to property, and Mr. M'MAHON to bring in one to assimilate the law of Ireland to that of England as to the mode of fixing the close season for salmon and trout.

The Common Lodging Houses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The Highways Bill postponed to that day week, and the Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past five.

INSTALLATION OF MR. GLADSTONE AS RECTOR OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—The installation of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., as Rector of the University of Edinburgh, took place on Monday, in the Music Hall, George Street. Every portion of the building was crowded. Vice-Chancellor Sir David Brewster took the chair, and called upon the Rev. Professor Crawford, who opened the proceedings with prayer. The following gentlemen were then individually presented to the Vice-Chancellor by Professor Swinton, Dean of the Faculty of Law, and, amid loud demonstrations of applause, had conferred on them the degree of LL.D.:—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. Lord Neaves, the Solicitor-General, the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, Principal Forbes, of St. Andrews; the Rev. H. L. Mansel, Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy, Oxford. Mr. David Hall, who had the honour to act as chairman of Mr. Gladstone's committee previous to the rector's election, then came forward, in the name of the students of the University of Edinburgh, to present the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to the Vice-Chancellor as the rector of the University. Mr. Gladstone then came forward to deliver his inaugural address. The ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs, while the whole audience rose and cheered with the utmost enthusiasm. On the subsiding of those demonstrations, Mr. Gladstone delivered an address, which occupies more than three columns of the morning papers. It was a truly eloquent oration, and was received with prolonged applause.

THE PRIZE-FIGHT.—This long-projected fight between John C. Heenan, the Benicia Boy, and Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, took place yesterday. By four o'clock in the morning the visitors to the scene of action were conveyed from the London-bridge station, and they alighted near Farnborough. The fight lasted two hours and three minutes, during which thirty-nine rounds were fought. Sayers drew "first blood," and Heenan claimed the first knock-down blow. Sayers did not show many signs of punishment, but his right arm, or his "auctioneer," as he calls it, was much injured by his attempts to ward off Heenan's tremendous blows. Heenan once got the Champion's head under his arm, and seemed about to strangle him, but the mob interfered. The referee subsequently quitted the ring, and declared a drawn battle, but two or three more skirmishes were made, Heenan seeming indifferent as to whether he hit Sayers or his seconds. The mob of people at the fight was immense. The report of the event occupies nearly three columns of this morning's *Times*. The fight is adjourned *sine die*.

THE CASE OF MR. ROSIER.—Judgment was yesterday given in the Consistory Court, in the case of Rosier, who was prosecuted by the rector of St. George's-in-the-East for brawling in the church. Dr. Twiss held that a portion only of the charges brought against the defendant had been proved, and, therefore, while sentencing him to be admonished, whatever that may mean, he only fixed him with the liability to pay the sum of ten pounds towards the costs. In giving judgment, the learned judge took care to point out that by law the rector has no authority to preserve order in the church, and that he cannot delegate this duty to any other person. The churchwardens and their sidesmen were the persons with whom this duty lay; and if any other persons interfered for this purpose, without their authority, they would be liable to excommunication, which must be followed by imprisonment.

AN ALARMING FIRE broke out on the river bank at Greenwich yesterday morning, and its destructive progress was not stopped until an immense range of manufacturing premises and no fewer than thirteen private houses were destroyed.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of home-grown wheat was on offer in to-day's market. Although the demand was by no means active, Monday's improvement in the quotations was well supported. Although over 10,000 quarters of wheat have come in from abroad, importers, generally, were very firm. In prices, however, no change took place. Floating cargoes of grain ruled steadily. Barley—the supply of which was moderate—commanded extreme rates, with a steady inquiry. There was very little doing in malt. Prices, however, were supported.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THE House of Commons re-assembled on Monday after the Easter recess, and was engaged nearly the whole evening with a discussion on naval affairs. Very little attention was paid to the complaints of Messrs. Lindsay and Williams of the enormous extravagance of that department; the chief subject of debate being the grievances of post captains. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was, however, the notice given by Mr. Massey that, after the second reading of the Reform Bill, he should move that it be referred to a Select Committee—in other words, postponed till next session. Is the country prepared to acquiesce in a decision which will adjourn the reform of Parliament *sine die*, because it does not suit the interests of hon. members to go to a new election? Last night the House sat but a short time—the evening was in fact wasted. Sir John Trelawny attempted in vain to obtain a Government night for the Church-rates Abolition Bill. He will therefore “stand to his guns,” and bring on the third reading to-morrow night after the orders of the day.

If Mr. Massey's motion should fail of being carried the result will be due in a great measure to the imposing demonstration at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Thursday last. Five thousand persons were present at the meeting, and double that number were disappointed in obtaining tickets of admission. Does that look like apathy in reference to reform? The tone of the assembly was serious, and indicated that the public will not be trifled with on this great question of reform. Mr. Bright, in his telling speech, advised that, if the Bill should not be passed this session, the working classes throughout the country should appoint delegates from their trades unions and societies to sit permanently in London to act upon Parliament, and to tell it that they did not longer intend to be put off and trifled with, and cheated of their just expectations. The fear of a renewed agitation, which would probably result in far more sweeping changes than Lord John Russell proposes, will, no doubt, produce its due effect on the House of Commons, and even upon Conservative Peers.

After the frequent and fruitless interference of the police, the great prize-fight, which has so long been the topic of general conversation, came off yesterday, near Farnborough. We are not sorry that the *Times* has given so full an account of the brutal combat, as a perusal of the disgusting details will be the best antidote to the spurious interest which has been excited in this so-called international contest for the Championship of England. We are in hopes that this temporary revival of the popularity of pugilism, is but the precursor of its final extinction. But there is no hope that such hideous exhibitions will cease so long as they are countenanced—as was yesterday's fight—by M.P.'s, authors, poets, and even clergymen. Here were two men who have been by, months of careful training, brought to the highest state of health and symmetry, brought together in order that the result thus described might ensue:—“Both men then left what had been the ring, Sayers, though much blown and distressed, walking firmly and coolly away, with both his eyes open and clear. His right arm, however, was

helpless, his mouth and nose were dreadfully beaten, and the side of his head and forehead much punished. Heenan was almost unrecognisable as a human being, so dreadful had been his punishment about the face and neck.” We do not believe these demoralising scenes can be put down by the Executive, unless they are supported by the moral sense of the community. It is those who interest themselves in prize-fights that really prevent their extinction.

Every newspaper reader will be relieved when Savoy and Nice are incorporated with France, if only to escape the disgust and indignation excited by the lying and hypocrisy of all concerned in this discreditable transaction. It would have been more merciful for the Savoyard, and better for all interested, if the “French slopes of the Alps” had been made over to the Emperor, without the pretence of an appeal to the population. The vote of Sunday, by which Nice ratified the annexation, will have no moral weight in the eye of Europe, while the debates of the Sardinian Chamber on the subject, are a most ominous commencement of the united Italian Parliament. It appears that as soon as the vote of the Savoyards has been recorded, and France has taken possession of the country, a Conference of the Great Powers will be held, with the assent of the Emperor, to decide in what manner the rights of France, irrevocably acquired through the cession of Savoy and Nice by the King of Sardinia, may be reconciled with the guarantees stipulated by the treaties in favour of Switzerland. It thus appears that the firm attitude of the Swiss Republic has not been altogether without result.

REFORM—ITS FRIENDS AND FOES.

THE re-assembling of Parliament after the Easter Holidays naturally excites curiosity, if not anxiety, with regard to the future of the Government Reform Bill. The measure itself, as we have already told our readers, is too small to fire enthusiasm in its favour—but small as it is, there are many reasons why the public should desire that it may be passed this Session. “Delays are,” proverbially, “dangerous;” but in this instance, we fear, delay might conduce to something more serious than the loss of the Bill. We are thoroughly convinced that unless the Opposition have made up their minds to postpone *sine die* all intention of amending our representative system, they will not persist in obstructing the progress of the measure now before them. A less extensive change than that proposed by Her Majesty's Government, they cannot hope for, however frequently they may succeed in balking public expectation. The odds are—and they must be well aware of it—that no future plan can be proposed by any party, with the slightest chance of success, which will not necessarily go further, in one direction or another, than that which now awaits the decision of the Legislature. We can understand how members elected only a twelve-month ago should be desirous of postponing another appeal to the people for a year or two at least. But we find it hard to conceive that any such motive would, except in a few individual cases, overrule that sense of danger which the political instincts of the majority must forewarn them as sure to be incurred, if, for obviously private reasons, an important public measure is deliberately abandoned to the chances of the future. We can hardly imagine the House of Commons guilty of such a palpable and self-condemning blunder.

And yet, unquestionably, there is something ominous in the tone in which several members on both sides of the House have lately spoken of Reform. It would seem to indicate a lurking hope that the question may be altogether got rid of for several years to come. That there is a definite predetermination anywhere, in any party, to court external embarrassments with a view of suspending the pressure of an internal exigency, we do not believe. But we suspect that in the horoscope of not a few, the chances of a foreign crisis assume an aspect of such probability as to be regarded as a serious element in their calculation of contingencies. And, in such case, there will be a strong temptation, if not an irresistible tendency, to exaggerate and exasperate international misunderstandings in a sort of vague anticipation that the political firmament will become too gloomily overcast to allow of any hearty prosecution of domestic ameliorations. Men in this mood, although not chargeable with a desire for war, far less with a settled intention of bringing about war, are but too well qualified to precipitate the disastrous result. They become tetchy and inflammable—too ready to take offence, too prompt to resent it. They are more ready to welcome than to shun disagreeable consequences—more disposed to goad the susceptibility of others into a breach of the peace, than cautiously to remove stumbling-blocks out of their way. And this, we apprehend, was Mr.

Bright's meaning when, last week at the Manchester meeting, he alluded with such significance to the Pitt precedent. We confess we share his anxiety. We have seen such desperate persistence in running down Imperial projects and in preaching up British spirit, conjoined with such a fanatical horror of Parliamentary Reform in its mildest type, that we have come to the conclusion that one of the surest safeguards against the drifting of this country into a European war will be the passing of the Reform Bill before Parliament rises.

Looking calmly, and, so far as intention goes, impartially, at the political phenomena of the last few weeks, we feel quite satisfied that the destinies of the country are far safer in the hands of the most advanced of Reformers, than they would be in those of its secret, but scarcely concealed, foes. Take Mr. Bright as a representative of the former, and the *Times*, of the latter. It is the fashion, nowadays, to depreciate Mr. Bright. He is set down as an agitator, not a statesman—as a demagogue who deliberately excites, and meanly trades upon, the baser passions of the people. If sincere, he is blindly fanatical—if not a fanatic, he is a scheming hypocrite. To some extent, no doubt, Mr. Bright has himself provoked this hostility. He is in the habit of hitting hard, for which he is not to be blamed—but he is too prone also to hit at random, which is a far greater disadvantage to himself than to his adversaries. He argues forcibly—but if he were more attentive to the arguments of his opponents, and less apt to repeat what has been reasonably questioned, at any rate, until after the objection has been candidly examined and patiently refuted, he would be more convincing. And, perhaps, Mr. Bright has looked at things so intently from his own point of view, that he can hardly conceive of their being looked at with equal honesty from another, and seen under a widely different aspect. To those who do not personally know him, this defect gives the appearance of dogmatism and intolerance. But these, after all, are only spots on the sun's disc. Bright is not to be judged of by merely superficial qualities.

But, now, look at the leading objects to which this man has devoted twenty years of public life! Have they, or have they not, been objects worthy of a statesman's efforts? Where he has succeeded, is his country the worse, or the better, for his success? Was not John Bright a labourer in the field of Free Trade, before Sir Robert Peel laid the foundation of our modern prosperity? In vigorously opposing the war with Russia, has it since become apparent that Bright's views were unpatriotic, or unworthy of having been strenuously contended for? And, in breasting as he did the headlong passions of his fellow countrymen, did he exhibit the characteristics of a scheming demagogue? Judged of by subsequent events, were the counsels he gave in regard to the Government of India wholly unsuited to the condition of that distant empire—and, in point of fact, does the policy now adopted by its rulers approximate more closely to the wisdom of Sir Charles Wood, or to the forecast of Mr. Bright? And then, as to Reform. Why is Bright a name of reproach among Conservatives and pseudo-Liberals, when the broadest scheme of reform he has ever advocated falls short of what was advocated without offence by all the elder band of Reformers, and by Joseph Hume and others of lesser note in later times? John Bright is traduced because he is powerful, and because he is in earnest. He is hated, not because he is impracticable, but because he is too wise to throw away passing opportunities. He is reviled because he has popular sympathies, and because he strives to make his objects popular. And lastly he is the butt of every University scribe's vituperation, because his indomitable energy, his unflinching courage, and his powerful talents have raised him to distinction without any indebtedness to their good-will. No living man will have left a deeper impress of his spirit upon the policy of his country than John Bright—and we venture to believe that posterity will recognise that impress with grateful admiration.

On the other hand, we have in the *Times* a fair representative of the qualities associated with enmity to Reform. Are they, we ask, qualities to command our confidence? Could we trust the future of the country to the political sagacity and moral virtues evinced by the writers in that journal? We will not ask where the man is to be found who will endorse the policy of the *Times*—but we may very pertinently inquire, What is its policy? What are its principles? What, its leading public objects? Does it ever write up a question which has not yet struggled into strength without its aid? What great public movement has it ever heartily assisted before such movement had become “a great fact”? The *Times* is just now furious against Parliamentary Reform, and is incessantly striving to imbue the middle classes with suspicions of the working men. If, by any accident,

the tide of public opinion should turn to-morrow, the *Times* would laugh at the fears which it now does its utmost to excite. And yet, half our young men, we fear, and more than half our heads of families, at least of such as make pretensions to respectability, will wink at the vices of the *Times*, while they are hot against the alleged faults of Mr. Bright. Now we discern nothing generous, nothing manly, nothing truly noble in this modern fashion. We fear it is far more due to middle-class and moneyed snobism than to any higher characteristic. And there is no selfishness so intensely selfish as that of a genuine snob—especially in regard to public men and matters. Oh! it raises our bile to hear men who never did a single act of self-sacrifice for either the people, or a principle, eagerly renouncing and denouncing such men as Cobden and Bright, lest, forsooth, they should be confounded with the vulgar herd. If either of these men had been born of ducal rank we should never have heard the last of his praises. But a Calico-printer, and a Cotton-spinner! Pah! What business have they to acquire political power? How can Jones, Brown, or Robinson acknowledge their indebtedness to men whom the Lords despise, whom the *Times* contemns, whom the *Saturday Review* spits upon, whom the *Quarterlies* look down upon with contumelious scorn, and who have not even graduated at either of our Universities?

Well, after all, an infusion of a goodly stream of honest, unsophisticated working-class blood into the body politic is mightily needed. We have no great reason to be proud of the characteristics of modern British society. As of old, they who do most for their country are least esteemed by it. He who is a prophet everywhere, else is unrecognised as such by his own kith and kin. But if these things are so, should not we who have no superstitious veneration for "the upper ten thousand," see to it that they do not dodge the people out of their rights by corrupting our sentiments with the poisonous calumnies to which they give circulation? At any rate, we will not share in the unutterable baseness of disowning patriotic statesmen of our own class. We know they have faults—and which of our great public men have not? But we know, too, that their hearts are set upon praiseworthy objects—that they are pursuing them with singular disinterestedness—that they have already laid the country under heavier obligations than can ever be repaid them—and that however, in one direction, their views may be limited, and notwithstanding that in some respects their agency might be less tinged with human infirmity, they are busily and not unsuccessfully engaged in building up the great interests of the British people, while their revilers are seldom better than chattering critics whose vocation it is to hunt down plebeian virtue, and who never lent a finger to better the condition of the seething mass of their fellow countrymen.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

THE history and fortunes of the Sicilian people must ever have an interest in the eyes of all advocates of constitutional freedom. They furnish perhaps the most memorable example in the world of the tenacity with which a nation, that has long enjoyed free institutions, clings to them through all adversities. Mention is often made of the charter known as the English constitution, which was guaranteed to Sicily by Great Britain in 1812. But this was no more than an improved edition of her ancient privileges. At a period when the English constitution was yet in its infancy, the Sicilian Parliament, composed of three estates, Clergy, Barons, and Commons, shared with the King the power of legislation, and exercised the right of imposing taxes, as well as the right of making peace or declaring war. Alike under the sovereigns of Spain and France these institutions were in the main respected. It is only since the accession of the Bourbons to the crown of the Two Sicilies that systematic efforts were made to uproot the ancient liberties of the population, after they had been sanctioned by 700 years' prescription.

It is now twelve years since the Island of Sicily broke into revolt against the hideous rule of King Bomba. On that, as well as on the present occasion, the city of Palermo took the lead. It is a characteristic of the Sicilians, that they do not conspire, but rebel. Worn out by vain appeals to the justice and mercy of their brutal Sovereign, in January, 1848, the Palermitans, though destitute of arms and soldiers, "declared themselves insurgent;" and so universal was the movement, that in a short time all vestiges of Neapolitan rule, save the garrison of Messina, were swept from the island. Under terror of the French revolution, the popular excitement of Naples, and the movement in Northern Italy, the King sanctioned the ultimatum of the insurgents, and gave Lord Minto authority to settle the terms. Time was thus

gained, while Austria was recovering strength to inflict a mortal blow on Charles Albert, and then Ferdinand refused to ratify the arrangement. The events of that period are a lasting blot on the English name. Relying upon our support, the Sicilians deposed their faithless Sovereign, and invited the Duke of Genoa to succeed him. But scarcely had Radetski inflicted a total defeat on the Piedmontese, on the field of Novara, than the embargo laid by the British Admiral on the Neapolitan expedition to reduce Sicily was removed, and Messina was bombarded by the Royal fleet, and for three days delivered over to flames, pillage, and massacre. A few weeks' truce followed, the King narrowed his terms of submission, and a large fleet and army, under Filangieri, invaded the island, reduced Catania, and obliged Palermo to capitulate on the eve of bombardment. The whole island soon submitted. Although a full amnesty, with some few exceptions, was granted, martial law was proclaimed, fifteen hundred persons shot or immured in dungeons through the perjury of the police, and thousands exiled. A policy of vengeance was pursued, which provoked ineffectual risings at Palermo in 1850, and at Messina in 1856. Sicily has since groaned under the full weight of Bourbon despotism, and was delivered over to tax-gatherers, Neapolitan officials, and police spies.

The history of Sicily has since been associated with the sister country. Some faint hopes were excited when the young Francis succeeded to his cruel father. Both Neapolitans and Sicilians were soon undeceived. In an address to the Governments and nations of Europe, from inhabitants of the two kingdoms, the results of the new King's rule are thus summed up:—

The history of the seven last months of 1859 exists to prove to the most confiding, that nothing is to be expected from the Bourbons, of whom the last scion is perhaps worse than those who have preceded him. In fact, what was the first act of the new king? A proclamation, which was nothing but an exaltation of the sublime virtues of Ferdinand II. The following is an abstract of the commencement of the new reign:—A new series of persecutions of the liberal party; a continuance in power of the most odious men of the preceding reign; the most obstinate refusal of all concession to public opinion, and to the remonstrances of the Western Powers, and above all the most decided hatred to the holy cause of Italian independence. Yet a most splendid career was opened to Francis II. on his accession to the throne, as well for healing the deep wounds of the Two Sicilies as for coming to the aid of the great national cause. A new king, innocent of the crimes committed against his country by the most detestable of Governments; son to a princess of the house of Savoy, whose memory is cherished by the people; the object of the highest hopes of the greatest part of his subjects, having at his command a considerable fleet and army, and the richest and largest State of the Peninsula—what might he not have done if, instead of following in the deplorable track marked out by his predecessor, he had, on the one hand, assumed the character of the champion of national independence, and on the other of the generous healer of the dreadful evils of his kingdom.

We cannot, then, be surprised that insurrection should have broken out—the wonder is, that, under the renewal of King Bomba's system of terrorism, the subjects of Francis II. should have so long restrained themselves. As a writer at Naples remarks, "the history of many months—nay, years—in that island has been a history of discontents, struggles, outbreaks, and lawless acts of vengeance." Still, the moving cause of the outbreak at Palermo is at present involved in darkness. Why the Sicilians should have moved without the Neapolitans—why they should have encountered almost certain defeat at the present moment, while deliverance cannot be far off—are questions more easily put than answered. If they expected the success of 1848 to be repeated, we fear they have already found out their mistake. Royal troops are pouring into the island, and there is little doubt that Filangieri will be at the head of some 30,000 men—a force sufficient to trample out the rebellion in Palermo, Messina, and the interior. For many weeks past the Court of Naples have been preparing for emergencies, and were thus able to employ all their resources as soon as news arrived that the flag of insurrection was unfurled at Palermo.

The latest accounts leave no doubt that the movement has miscarried. Both Palermo and Messina are in possession of the Royal troops, and a large force was engaged in pursuing the insurgent bands who had taken refuge on the interior. It is remarkable that in the conflict at Palermo, the extent of which is not yet known, Catholic priests took a prominent part in the popular side—four monks being killed, and twenty afterwards shot outside the city. The rising in Palermo is said to have been premature, as it ought not to have taken place until the bodies of insurgents had made an attack on the outside. There is no doubt that the object of the insurgents was to throw off the Neapolitan yoke, and proclaim annexation to Piedmont; equally little that the intended rising was revealed to the Government, encouraged by the police, and that the best friends of the country tried to keep it

down, not for love of the Government, but from the conviction that it would fail.

Looked at in its political aspect, the failure of the Sicilian insurrection is not important. Revolution is delayed rather than averted. The time must soon come when the free institutions of Northern Italy will be extended southward. Nothing more clearly indicates the inevitable course of events than the letter of the Count of Syracuse, uncle of the reigning King, who tells his nephew plainly that the only means of saving his dynasty is by a close union with Piedmont, and the concession of a constitution. We have little doubt, however, that the wretched Bourbon, and his blood-thirsty Camarilla, will stand out till it is too late to concede, and thus remove all obstacles to the ultimate formation of a free State in Southern Italy.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the Cabinet of the Tuileries is about to address a memorandum to the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna. The aim of this memorandum is said to be to establish, by strategical considerations, the unimpeachable proof that if France ever had an intention of menacing the neutrality of Switzerland, she could do so notwithstanding all the guarantees stipulated in the treaties of 1815. Since the military road leading from France to Germany, through Switzerland, now no longer exists, neither in the territory of Faucigny nor of Chablais, but at another point, not included in the neutralised districts, the Cabinet of the Tuileries hopes by that to show that the annexation of Savoy to France does not virtually deprive Switzerland of her strategical position; neither does it involve any of the dangers put forward beforehand by the Federal Council of Berne.

Imperial decrees have been issued for carrying out various suggestions contained in a report of the Minister of the Interior to the Emperor, relative to the establishment of *ad valorem* duties on articles of British growth and manufactures. The Superior Council of Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures, is to ascertain the average selling price of the English articles for the six months preceding the date of the treaty. This information will enable the Council to fix the limit, the maximum being thirty per cent. within which the new tariffs are to be appointed. The Council will next have to collect all the information necessary to determine the degree of protection required for each branch of French industry, and to fix the specific duties which are to be levied on the importation of each English article. The Council will collect information both in France and England, and have power to examine merchants and manufacturers of the two countries.

There are reports in Paris that M. de Persigny is to be Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that he will be replaced as Ambassador at London by M. Thouvenel.

Two French frigates have just sailed from Brest for New Caledonia, and the destination of another frigate, nearly ready for sea, is the Pacific Ocean.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Legislative body has agreed to the contingent of 100,000 men for the present year, by 238 against six votes. [This is a reduction of 40,000 men.]

A further list of addresses of congratulation to the Emperor on the annexation of Savoy appears in the *Moniteur*. They are from the municipalities and inhabitants of the towns of Aix-les-Bains, Mont-pascal (Maurienne), and Charvonnex, and from a number of different communes. The following is one of them:—

Address to the Emperor of the commune of Albens, province of Chambéry.

Sire,—The mountains of Savoy trembled with joy when they knew that you had chosen them for the unassailable limits of the vast French empire. The inhabitants of the commune of Albens, by the organ of their administrators, and in accordance with all the inhabitants of Savoy, hereby assure you that they are delighted to belong to the great and heroic French nation and to its august head, whose word is the law, and whose wisdom is the admiration of Europe.

The *Gazette de France* says that Mgr. Dupanloup has refused the cardinal's hat offered him by the Pope.

NORTHERN ITALY.

The election of officers for the National Parliament took place on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The first ballot for the President showed 94 for the Ministerial candidate, Signor Lanza, 68 for Ratazzi, the candidate for the Opposition, and 44 for Buoncompagni, who had, however, announced in all the papers his withdrawal from the contest. On the second vote, 219 were recorded—the absolute majority being 110. Lanza obtained 129, Ratazzi 67, Buoncompagni 20. Consequently Lanza was declared duly elected. The Vice-Presidents are Tecchio, a Venetian, representing Lombardy; Malmusi, of Modena; Minghetti, of Bologna; and Andreucci, of Tuscany.

General Garibaldi, in an interpellation made in Thursday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, affirmed that the voting of Nice will be effected under French pressure. He censured the action of the Provisional Government of Nice as attacking the liberty of the vote, and concluded by proposing the adjournment of the vote in that province. After the rejection of several orders of the day, implying disapprobation of the conduct of the Government, the

following order of the day was adopted by a great majority:—

The Chamber, hoping that Government will maintain the constitutional guarantees, and efficaciously provide for the liberty of the vote in Savoy, passes to the order of the day.

In Saturday's sitting in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ridjouse made an interpellation referring to the late events in Sicily. Count Cavour, in his reply, considered a discussion on the subject both useless and dangerous. He further stated that the Neapolitan Government was occupied in the interior, and concluded by saying, "Our fellow-citizens are continuing the struggle." On the report of the committee in reference to a petition from some inhabitants of the northern province of Savoy, requesting liberty and latitude in voting upon the question of annexation, the Chamber, by a large majority, passed to the order of the day. The Chamber was then prorogued until the 1st of May.

It is officially settled that King Victor Emmanuel, during his tour in Central Italy, will repair from Florence to Bologna, and will visit the Legations.

A Turin letter states that at a meeting of Neapolitan refugees, it was resolved by a majority of eighty to four, that the annexation of the kingdom of Naples to the constitutional Government of Victor Emmanuel was a proposition deserving of support. A committee was at once appointed to further the views of the meeting. Among the members are Poerio and three other members of the new Italian Parliament.

The *Lombardia* gives the effective strength of the Italian army at 173,000 men, thus distributed:—Infantry, 135,200; twenty-six battalions of Bersaglieri, 15,600; Cavalry, 9,600; Guides, 800; Artillery, 4,200; twenty companies in garrison (and two in depôt), at 130 men each, 2,800; Engineers, 3,300; one regiment of workmen, 1,500.

A letter from Turin represents that, at the earnest request of King Victor Emmanuel, the Emperor of the French has consented to leave in Lombardy three divisions of the army of occupation some time longer.

The number of deputies who have inscribed their names to accompany the King on his tour through Central Italy, has been increased by 110.

The following shows how little the Papal Bull of Excommunication is heeded in the Romagna:—

On Monday last an eloquent Capuchin friar was preaching his last Lent sermon in San Petronio, which is not only the principal church of Bologna, but one of the largest and noblest in Christendom, chiefly admired by the lovers of art for the imposing yet elegant simplicity of its Gothic architecture. The preacher closed the sermon with this invocation:—"Bless, oh great God, the supreme head of the Church, that by his spiritual power he may consolidate concord and peace among nations! Bless our King Victor Emmanuel, that he may bring to an end the great work of the Italian redemption! Bless our deputies, who are called to represent our interests and wants, and to uphold public rights! Bless the Senate," &c. A murmur of approbation rose from the vast multitude filling the church upon hearing these words, uttered with emphasis by the Capuchin friar. As he descended from the pulpit he could scarcely pass through the crowd, so eager were they to have a closer look at his features. His conduct in publicly blessing the excommunicated King was considered as the act not merely of a patriot but also of a true and wise friend of religion.—*Letter from Turin.*

The *Perseveranza* publishes the text of the letters of King Victor Emmanuel to the Pope, dated Feb. 6 and March 20, and the reply of his Holiness thereto.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Intelligence from Rome says that the Pope had resolved to take no initiative in a war in the Romagna, and that General Lamoricière would only concentrate a corps in Umbria, between Rome and Ancona.

General Lamoricière has issued an order of the day, in which he declares that he has not hesitated to resume his sword when required by the Pope. He continues thus:—"Catholic Christianity is the life of civilisation. Europe is threatened by revolution, as it formerly was by Islamism. The cause of the Pope is that of civilisation and liberty." The general concludes by exhorting the soldiers to have confidence in the success of the cause which is entrusted to them.

A letter from Ancona states that, together with General Lamoricière, the ex-Duke Francis of Modena landed at Ancona on the 26th ult., and the troops of the Duke of Modena are to join the Papal troops.

General Lamoricière, writing to a friend in Paris from Rome, speaks very "hopefully" of the prospect of affairs. He says, "With the assistance of God, and our own diligence, I hope soon to have Roman Zouaves."

According to a telegram from Rome, a great manifestation took place on the 12th in commemoration of the anniversary of the return of the Pope, in 1850. In the morning the Pope, accompanied by a crowd of persons, went to the church of St. Agnes, beyond the walls of Rome, where his Holiness celebrated mass, and gave the communion to 500 persons. On the return of his Holiness to the Vatican he was received with applause. In the evening the city was illuminated.

The Duke of Rochefoucauld has given twelve rifled cannons to the Pope.

THE TWO SICILIES.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The official *Giornale di Napoli*, of the 6th inst., confirms the repression of the insurrection at Palermo on the 4th. Letters received add that the rebels attacked the Royal troops at five o'clock in the morning, then re-formed and shut themselves up

in the convent, which they barricaded. A battalion of the 6th Regiment of the Line made a sudden assault upon the insurgents, but were driven back with considerable loss. The Royal Artillery then opened a breach, and the convent was taken by assault. The insurgents and their arms were captured. Several bands of rebels having risen in the environs in order to create a diversion, were beaten and pursued in all directions. The official journal does not speak of an insurrection in Messina, but announces that General Salzano has placed Palermo in a state of siege, and also adds a telegraphic despatch received on the afternoon of the 6th, which affirms that all the other provinces of Sicily have been tranquil, and that the inhabitants of Palermo had not taken part in the combat of the 4th.

An official despatch from Naples, dated Monday, the 16th, is to the following effect:—

Order reigns at Palermo and in Sicily. The inhabitants are tranquil. The landowners offer to co-operate with the Government. An excellent feeling prevails among the troops.

The following is a despatch from Naples *via* Genoa, dated April 12:—

According to advices from Sicily, the revolutionary movement is increasing in the country, which is full of armed men.

The Royal Intendant, Celeste, has made common cause with the revolutionists.

The 14th and 15th Regiments are being despatched from Naples to Sicily. Artillery and other troops have been sent to the citadel of Messina.

A popular demonstration has taken place at Aversa in favour of Victor Emmanuel, in consequence of which the town has been declared in a state of siege.

The revolutionary attempt of the 8th at Messina commenced by the killing of two sentinels. The movement was less serious than reported by the passengers of the *Meandre*, which remained a great distance off the spot where the combat took place.

Flying columns were pursuing the bands of insurgents who had taken refuge in the mountains.

A letter from Naples states that the combat at Palermo was very bloody, most of the insurgents having perished at the barricades. Several monks of the convent were seized and imprisoned. Reinforcements have been sent into Sicily. The commercial steamboats have been put into requisition, and the army in Sicily will be augmented to 30,000 men. Prince Castelfidardo has returned to his post as governor of the island. Prince Filangieri has arrived in order to confer with the King.

We read in the *Gazette de Milan* of the 12th:—

We have received news from Sicily of a later date than that already published by us. Not only is the revolution sustained, but it daily becomes stronger and more general. After the obstinate and bloody combats of which we have spoken, the insurgents withdrew from the principal cities, and concentrated themselves in the interior. There are from 9,000 to 10,000 combatants, all well armed and provided with munitions of war. They have cut off the water supply from the city, and the dearth of water has already been much felt. Every night they attack the Royal troops besieged in the city, in order to keep them in continual alarm and to fatigue them. All communication with the interior of the island is interrupted.

The details on this subject are still fragmentary and conflicting. There seems to be little doubt (says the *Post Paris* correspondent) about the fight at Palermo having been very severe. A letter I have seen says five or six thousand is the number of the killed and wounded. Frequently during the two days' combat the people had the best of it, but finally the Royal troops triumphed. The cries were "Annexion!" and "Live Italy!" The *Times* Naples correspondent, writing April 7th, says:—

At midday yesterday the *Elettrico* came in with letters from Palermo. Altogether there were about 100 persons on board, of whom the majority were Sicilians, many of high rank, either exiled or flying from Palermo, and these go on to Marseilles. In the course of the afternoon I managed to see two of the passengers, one Englishman and an American, one of whom reports as follows:—"I heard on Tuesday night that the revolution would break out on the following morning, and about five a.m. I was awake by volleys of shots. On looking out of my window in the Trinacria, I saw a number of soldiers running down the streets, firing right and left at random, and then reloading. At a slight noise they fired twenty shots at the Palazzo Petrucci, and shot a poor servant-girl who was opening the bolt of a window; not far from the hotel I observed five men, apparently peasants, firing at the soldiery, and I never saw more together; but I did not go out early. By nine o'clock I think all was over in Palermo. The fighting took place in several parts of the city, but principally in and about the Monastery of the Grancia in the Piazza della Marina. Indeed, according to a preconcerted signal, which was to be a musket-shot, the monks sounded the tocsin. One of the resident consuls heard the officer in command of a body of troops give the command to take and sack and pillage the building, and this was done. Three of the monks were bayoneted on the spot, and died directly after; another is said to be mortally wounded, and the rest are in prison. All fighting was now over in Palermo, but in the afternoon and evening there was sharp work going on at Monreale, for—saw a cart brought in full of wounded—he said dead—soldiers. On Thursday morning, from the top of the house, I saw a Neapolitan frigate coast along towards Bagaria, and fire broadsides for two hours on the town and neighbourhood, and a regiment of infantry was also sent down there. Prince Castelfidardo arrived at three p.m. on Thursday, and we all went on board the *Elettrico* to leave for Naples, but waited for despatches until half-past eight o'clock. While on board I distinctly heard firing in the country, at the back of the city, between Monreale and Bagaria, and my impression is that they are fighting still, and that the revolution will extend. The loss must have been very great on either side, and Palermo, when I left, wore a sad appearance indeed. The shops were all shut, and a cordon of soldiers was drawn round the city. My other informant adds but

little to this intelligence. His report is confirmatory of what I have already told you. I have had access, also, to many of the merchants' letters, and find them all more or less agreeing in what I have reported. Some, indeed, think that the revolution is virtually quelled, others are of opinion that it will spread rapidly.

After Post-time.

In addition to what I have already told you, I now communicate the statements of two of the foreign consuls resident in Palermo. The statements are to the effect that the fighting began outside the town at four o'clock in the morning, and was taken up at the monastery of the Grancia, in the Piazza Marina, with sounding of bells. The monks fought like lions, and threw hand-grenades on the soldiers; but, when the affair was over, those who survived presented themselves with a crucifix before them, exclaiming "*Perdonateli!*" The monastery, which I visited afterwards, presented a lamentable sight, for it had been pillaged and destroyed. The fighting continued in Palermo till twelve o'clock, and was still carried on in Monreale during the rest of the day and evening. On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, when the letter was dated, the firing of cannon and musketry was seen and heard by the correspondents I quote towards Monreale. Two thousand armed men had been expected in from the country on Wednesday evening, but did not make their appearance. A great many arrests had taken place in Palermo, and a great number had been killed. One of the writers thinks that the affair must go against the people, as the Government has so strong a force.

EXCITEMENT IN NAPLES.

Great agitation prevails at Naples. Letters state that on the evening of the 6th an immense crowd, estimated to number 80,000, blocked up the Rue Toledo, at Naples, and raised numerous shouts of "Viva la Costituzione," before the residence of the Papal Nuncio. The streets were quickly cleared by the patrols. It is asserted that on Thursday last a large bomb was thrown before the palace. The explosion shattered all the windows. No person was injured.

The *Patrie* says:—"The report that General Changarnier had accepted the command of the Neapolitan troops is completely false. The *Patrie* also states that the Neapolitan Government has resolved to observe an absolute neutrality and to confine itself to the defence of its own territory.

THE KING AT CHURCH.

The letters of the Naples correspondents of the daily journals are filled with details of a religious solemnity which took place during Passion Week, the King and Queen walking in state to visit the various churches—in the midst of which the city resounded with warlike preparations for the suppression of the Sicilian insurrection.

Here in Naples (says the *Times* correspondent, on April 7) the boasted tranquillity prevails, for to stir would involve useless bloodshed and certain death. The same system continues, without any indication of a change. Gatti, a literary man, well known at the British Legation,—in fact, in all the first circles of Naples, was sent into exile to Ischia last Monday, though my impression was that he left some days since. His wrists were bound in the prison, but the manacles taken off outside for a consideration. In Ischia he was compelled to take lodgings over the gendarmerie station. Arrested on the 3rd of March, of course it is unnecessary to say that he has not been tried. But this and other similar cases are trifles in comparison with what is passing around us. On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., the Count of Syracuse sent in a "memorandum" to his Majesty, urging concessions and a frank union with Piedmont. The count said he would wait on his Majesty, if he desired, to offer explanations, but I have reason to believe that he has not been sent for. His Royal Highness, who has counselled and remonstrated till he is wearied and hopeless, resolved on making this last appeal to his royal nephew as a justification of himself. The passport of the prince is kept ready, and hangs over him like the sword of Damocles.

SAVOY, NICE, AND SWITZERLAND.

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes the following despatch, dated Nice, Sunday, three p.m.:—

At one o'clock p.m. to-day, out of the total number of 7,000 voters, 5,000 had already registered their votes. The news from the neighbouring communes is excellent. The voting in favour of annexation is France is unanimous.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday gives the following as the definitive result of the voting in the city of Nice:—

Yes	...	...	...	...	6,810
No	...	...	...	...	11

The appeal of Switzerland to the Great Powers has been answered already by Prussia and England. Prussia, through M. de Schleinitz, says:—

Setting out from the principle that a question is at issue which equally concerns all the signers of the act of the Congress of Vienna, it will endeavour to bring about between the Powers and Switzerland an understanding as to the most proper means of removing everything capable of impairing the independence and neutrality of the Helvetic Confederation.

Mr. Harris, our Envoy in Switzerland, writes to the Swiss Federal Council:—

I have the honour of announcing to you, that in reply to the despatch I addressed to her Majesty's Secretary of State, wherein I alluded to the critical situation of the question respecting the neutralised territory of Savoy, his Excellency expresses himself in these terms:—"That the question relating to the incorporation of Savoy with France, and which affects so closely the interests of Switzerland, will be taken into due consideration by the Great Powers of Europe."—Bern, April 5, 1860.

The answer of Austria to the circular note of M. Thouvenel, of the 13th March, on the annexation of Savoy and the district of Nice to France, is very similar to the despatch of Russia on the same subject. The Austrian Cabinet, like that of Russia, does not raise any objection to the fact of annexation, as long as this annexation is represented as

being the result of a cession freely consented to by Piedmont, and not as the effect of an appeal to universal suffrage. As regards the neutrality of Switzerland and the neutralised districts of Chablais and Faucigny, Count Rechberg expresses a desire that the French Government, in accordance with the promises given by M. Thouvenel in his despatches, should maintain the guarantees stipulated by the treaties.

The Paris papers are anxious to represent public opinion in Switzerland as favourable to an arrangement with France. They report that the two commissions named by the Chambers have expressed themselves against the warlike policy of the Federal Council, though not unanimously. A letter from Berné says that the Federal Council has ordered all the troops convoked for exercise on the 26th ult., to return to their homes. The story of a proposal by France to declare a neutral zone all around the lake of Geneva, is said to be an invention of the Belgian journals.

The Federal Council has despatched a note to the Powers, which states that, as Switzerland had not been consulted on the occasion of the vote of Savoy, she protests against any violation of her rights which may result from such vote.

A letter from Berné, of the 9th, says:—"Sir Robert Peel, who arrived here the day before yesterday, is the object of great attention from the leaders of the two political camps—now one party—for the Conservatives are not a whit less ardent in the maintenance of the national rights than their old antagonists."

On Saturday a Genevan deputation, representing all parties, presented Sir Robert Peel with a testimonial, consisting of a cup and a rifle. The most cordial expressions were exchanged. Sir Robert Peel promised the support of England for the preservation of the independence and neutrality of Switzerland. The deputation expressed their thanks to the English Ministry and Parliament.

In Switzerland the agitation upon the question of Savoy is increasing. On Saturday and Sunday numerous meetings took place at Thum, Winterthur, and other places. The most important were those held at Olten and Lausanne.

An extraordinary envoy will be sent to Berlin.

England and Prussia have replied to the Swiss note of the 5th of April, relative to the assembling of a conference, by consenting to the demand of the Federal Council. Russia has replied in a favourable manner to the note of the Federal Council of the 19th of March.

The *Lyons Journal* says the Federal Diet has ordered an inquiry as to the reported deputation from Geneva of Roman Catholic inhabitants, proposing at Paris annexation of that city to France, with a view to their criminal indictment.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

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According to reliable information, the total amount subscribed to the new loan is about 75,000,000 florins. The quotation on the Exchange is 93 50.

During the night of Easter Sunday the Emperor of Austria left Vienna for Payerbach by a special train, which ran into a sand or rubbish car in the neighbourhood of Pfafstätt. The car was smashed, and the carriage in which his Majesty and Prince Vasa were sitting was thrown off the rail, but no further damage was done. After a delay of four hours at the station at Pfafstätt, the travellers pursued their journey to Payerbach, where they had gone to shoot wood-grouse or capercaillie.

Relative to the funeral of Count Szechenyi, a Vienna letter says:—

Not more than 3,000 or 4,000 persons were present at Count Szechenyi's funeral at Gross Zinkendorf, as the body was interred on Wednesday instead of Thursday. Eight young Szechenyis bore the corpse of their illustrious relative from the chapel in the castle to the hearse which was to convey it to the family vault in the church at Zinkendorf. Some forty or fifty magnates were present, and among the Hungarian celebrities who followed Szechenyi to the grave was M. von Deak, who was Minister of Justice in 1848. The Hungarian nation intends to wear mourning for a whole month.

Shortly before Count Rechberg fell sick there was a Ministerial crisis, which was caused by a violent elating of opinions on Hungarian matters. It would appear that the Minister-President and the Minister of the Interior deem it advisable to make some concessions to the Hungarians, but that the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and the Minister of Finances refuse to yield to a people which has always offered a passive resistance to their measures. The Emperor interfered, and desired his Ministers to postpone all further discussion of the Hungarian question for a fortnight. Count Rechberg is recovering.—*Times Correspondent.*

The 1st of April has gone by, and the Austrian Government has not deemed it expedient to fulfil its promise, and put in force the Patent Law of

September affecting the Protestants. Baron Gabriel Pronay, the leader of the Lutherans, has published a summary in the daily papers, according to which, from 559 Lutheran communities, 226, comprising 306,786 members, have, up to the 31st of March, accepted the Imperial patent, whilst 333, comprising 543,712 members, have protested against and rejected the Ministerial decree. With the Calvinists, comprising more than two-thirds of the whole Protestant population of Hungary, the opposition to the illegal decree is still stronger. Out of 1,500 parishes, including a population of 1,800,000 souls, not one has accepted the new organisation. On the other hand, M. Martin Szentiványi, the inspector of the Liptau district, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the sentence of eight months' imprisonment in irons on M. Zsedényi, who was the first that protested at Kacsmark against the patent of the 1st of September, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Justice. The chairman of the Kacsmark meeting, the Right Reverend J. Tapperczer, superintendent of the Eperies district, was deprived of his office on the 4th instant, as was likewise the Right Reverend Joseph Komáromy, superintendent of the Lutheran district of Pesth.

Two significant events have occurred at Pesth. One was the funeral of the student, Guza Forinyáh, killed by the police in the disturbance of the 15th of March. An eye-witness thus describes the scene:—

The funeral procession was opened by 300 students, colleagues of the deceased, all in the national costume; the officiating priest, with a numerous suite, followed; then came the coffin, borne on the shoulders by the Counts Gezá, Szapány, Gyula, Karólyi, and Messrs. Blaskovic and Kendeffy, and surrounded by sixty torchbearers, among whom I recognised the Counts Batthyány, Karólyi, Regleirics, and Testetios. Close behind the coffin walked the brother of the deceased, a captain of engineers in the Austrian army, accompanied by an imposing number of ladies and gentlemen clad in the national mourning costume; the empty hearse and some hundreds of carriages closed the procession. Arrived at the cemetery, a circle of ladies clad in mourning surrounded the open grave, and Countess Ellen Batthyány put a laurel wreath, ornamented with the national colours, on the coffin. After the prayers were told, and the first clods were thrown into the grave, a young lady of sixteen stood up on a tombstone, and intoned with a clear voice, Vörösmarty's celebrated national anthem,

"Oh, Magyar! by thy native land,
With faithful heart abide!"

in which she was immediately joined by a chorus of thousands of voices. When the song had ceased, Mr. Vezzerle, a student and relative of the deceased, spoke a few words in his praise, which were followed by a thundering "Long live Hungary!" Then the whole mass of people—estimated at no less than from fifty to sixty thousand—who had taken part in the ceremony, dissolved calmly, without the least disturbance. The police did not interfere during all these proceedings, yet, in the night from the 4th to 5th, Mr. Vezzerle was arrested on the charge of having incited the people against the authorities.

The second event was an entertainment in aid of the distressed of the Croats, now suffering from famine. The first ladies and gentlemen in the land, sang, played, and took part in *tableaux vivants*. The Countess Bertha Nako was the heroine of the evening, for she played the national airs of Hungary, accompanied by a gipsy orchestra. As much as 20l. were given for a stall or a box.

As an illustration of the unanimity of national feeling in Hungary, a correspondent mentions the will of Baron Josika:—

The late Chancellor of Transylvania, the Ultra Conservative Magnate, the friend of Prince Metternich, the statesman whom Count Rechberg gladly would have welcomed as colleague to the Ministry, if he would but have accepted office, has clearly expressed in his will that he had disposed of his property according to the ancient laws of his country, as he does not acknowledge for Hungary the validity of the Austrian code.

SPAIN.

The son of General Ortega has presented a petition to the Queen requesting her Majesty to spare the life of his father. A search is being made for fugitives in the north-west provinces. It is asserted that the sentence of death against General Ortega will be executed. Universal tranquillity prevails. Order has been given to all the provincial battalions to return to their homes. The factious partisans of Count de Montemolin are everywhere disappearing.

M. Thouvenel, it is asserted, has despatched a note to the Queen, congratulating her Majesty on the happy termination of the rebellion.

A private Spanish letter from Madrid, dated the 11th, says:—

In reply to the request of the French Ambassador, to spare the lives of the Carlist prisoners, the Queen observed, that though she was well disposed to humane sentiments, she could do nothing until the proper tribunals had decided, nor until she had taken the advice of her responsible Ministers.

The Queen gave a similar answer to the aged mother and sister of General Elio, who were admitted to an audience, and who petitioned for the life of the former chief of the Carlist army. The situation of General Elio gains the sympathy of the public, and even the ultra-liberal journals advocate his pardon.

The general opinion with reference to Montemolin and his brother is that they were captured near Uldecona, in a small vehicle (*tarana*), and that an order was sent by telegraph from Madrid to the authorities to have them conducted to the French frontier and there set at liberty. In the meantime two poor wretches belonging to the Carlist faction were taken at Barcaldo, about three miles from Bilbao, and shot; as also a Carlist Colonel, Don Epifanio Carrion, who was arrested in Valladolid.

The Moorish plenipotentiaries are expected at Tetuan. The civil war in the interior of Morocco has prevented them from setting out at an earlier period.

The Emperor of Morocco has been obliged to pursue the Pretender.

TURKEY.

The Sultan, acting upon the advice of Capitan-Pasha, has recalled Omar Pasha from exile, and intends to appoint him to the command of the army in Roumelia, with a view to the events which may take place in the Slavonian provinces. Numerous protests have arrived from the inhabitants of Bulgaria and from the Greek clergy.

The Representative Assembly of the Roumain provinces is about to discuss proposals relating to projected railways, to the Commercial Bank, and to loans on landed property. The proposals referring to the two latter questions have been favourably received by the people.

It is certain that the Ulema have signed petitions in favour of Morocco.

Religious disturbances broke out at Constantinople on Easter Sunday, and continued on the Greek Good Friday, when the Greek procession was insulted. Eggs were thrown from the windows. A Catholic house which was suspected has been destroyed. Further disturbances are expected on Sunday next. The police have taken precautionary measures. The affair has no political importance.

AMERICA.

From Washington we learn that the President had sent in to Congress the official despatches received from American officers in the Gulf concerning the seizure of Spanish vessels by the American squadron off Vera Cruz.

An interesting question has arisen in the United States. We have reported the accusations made freely in debate against President Buchanan, of having used his patronage to procure the passing of particular Acts of Congress. A Committee of the House of Representatives was lately formed to inquire into those charges. The President has protested in firm language against the composition of the Committee, viewed as a Court of Inquiry. If the President is to be impeached, it should be, he says, according to the prescribed forms, not before a Committee, with some of his accusers sitting as his judges. We give the concluding paragraphs of the message to the House of Representatives, which is very lengthy:—

I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this, because I cherish an humble confidence that the gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice will not desert me now when I have become "old and grey-headed." I can declare before God and my country that no human being, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonourable proposition; and, until recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of complaint employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that I have been abused "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket." I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings in the House of Representatives; because they are in violation of the rights of a co-ordinate executive branch of the Government, and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready for their own advantage to swear before *ex parte* Committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature, of being disproved, thus furnishing material for harassing them, degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences in order to avoid such persecutions and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish between the co-ordinate branches of the Government; and finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached.

The Senate had been occupied with the territorial resolutions of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, attacked Mr. Seward as the probable candidate of the Republicans in the Presidential contest, arguing that while that gentleman expressed Conservative views at Washington, his record embraced evidence of unreserved sympathy with the Abolitionists. The allegation was sustained by reference to Mr. Seward's speech at Cleveland, where he declared the abolition of slavery to be the business of Northern Freesoilers, and by the fact of his refusal, when Governor of New York, to surrender certain fugitive slaves. Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, defended the Republican party, and so far as New Jersey was concerned, declared the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Act to be a cardinal principle, not only of the party, but of State policy.

The elections in Connecticut had resulted in a great victory for the Republicans.

A letter from Boston says:—

The movement in behalf of Mr. Hunter's nomination at Charleston steadily increases in strength, and it is asserted that he is endeavouring to get even the assistance of Mr. Douglas. They used to be friends, and have never been enemies. A union of Hunter and Douglas would settle the matter at once, and I am far from sure that it would not effect the rehabilitation of the Democratic party. Mr. Hunter is to the United States some such man as Mr. Gladstone is to England, and is held in

high personal estimation. The doubting old Whigs might be caught by putting him forward.

WEST AFRICA.

The Ethiopie has arrived with the usual mails. Great anxiety has been felt for some time past respecting the safety of Abbeokuta, the King of Dahomey having threatened to attack the town, and had marched with his army of 30,000 men to the immediate neighbourhood for that purpose. Advice reached Lagos previous to the departure of the mail of the Dahomians having retired towards their own territory after entirely destroying an adjacent town.

The harbour-master of Sierra Leone had succeeded in capturing a slave canoe off Tagrin Point, containing thirty-three slaves. At the time of the capture six men were found chained together by the neck, in which manner they stated they had been confined for many months. They were landed at Freetown, and immediately put in possession of their personal liberty. A Spanish steam slaver is reported to be upon the coast.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The following telegram, without date, was received yesterday at the India-office from Bombay:—

Considerable excitement in Bengal from disturbances between indigo planters and ryots. A factory in the Moradabad district was attacked. A bill has been introduced, vesting magistrates with summary power to settle disputes, and appointing a commission to inquire into the system of indigo cultivation.

Sentence of death of Khan Bahadur Khan confirmed. Sir H. Somerset has been succeeded in the command of the Bombay army by Sir Hugh Rose.

Bourne's sunk steamer not yet recovered. Ship Lord Raglan, bound from Bombay to Kurrachee, totally wrecked on the Kattywar coast. No lives lost.

Mr. Wilson's currency plan was still the great topic of the day. It was to be brought into gradual but rapid operation. The whole of India is to be divided into currency circles. In each circle will be a commissioner, charged with the duty of receiving money and issuing notes for his circle. One result anticipated is the release of two-thirds of the silver in circulation, which is supposed to amount to 200,000,000 sterling. According to Mr. Wilson's views there will be a general cheapening of silver, followed by a rise in all prices, till checked by an export of specie, which thus for the first time in history will begin to be exported to Europe from India. Commercial and other intelligence anticipated.

Mr. Wilson had received a deputation from the Trades Association, to express satisfaction with his financial speech. The clerks of the Government offices had addressed a petition to him for a reduction of the rates of Income-tax he has proposed, on the ground that they would press heavily upon their salaries, in consequence of the high cost of living in Calcutta, and the provision they have to make for their families. They declare that they do not object to being taxed, but that, "under existing circumstances, the rate of taxation proposed is higher than they and others unconnected with the Government, but similarly circumstanced, can possibly bear."

The news from Hong Kong by the present mail is to the 28th of February. The news is not very important. Preparations for the expedition to the north were progressing steadily. The Chinese were making defensive preparations around Peking. Four of her Majesty's war-ships had left Shanghai on February 16th, with sealed orders. The current report was that they had gone to intercept a fleet of junks, which lately sailed for the north, principally grain laden, but also carrying munitions of war from Tien-tsin.

Affairs in Japan remain in an unsettled state. Mr. Alcock, her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary, has again been lecturing the British community there on account of their preference of Yokohama as a place of settlement to Kanagawa. It is said that a Japanese servant of Mr. Alcock has been murdered at Yeddo, while playing with some children; and as a Japanese forfeits his life by leaving his own country, and the man in question had been to the United States, it was thought by some that he had been made an example of by the Japanese authorities. The Japanese authorities, however, attended his funeral, and profess themselves desirous of bringing his murderers to justice.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Governor-General has intimated to the City Council of Montreal that the Prince of Wales will not come to Canada till August.

There are at Paris at the present time nineteen Protestant churches in full operation, ninety-seven Protestant clergymen, and 2,500 children regularly attending Protestant Sunday-schools.

Recruiting for Lamoricière's army is going on actively in Brussels. Bounties of from 28*l.* to 32*l.* are paid out of "St. Peter's pence." The recruits are sent off to Ancona, by way of Austria.

"The eruption of Vesuvius continues and increases," writes a friend from Naples, "and during the last week the surface of the mountain has undergone great changes. The appearance of the mountain from Naples is very striking."—*Athenæum*.

It is not generally known that a miracle was wrought in order to enable General de Lamoricière to serve the Pope. A clerical journal of Angers, the *Union de l'Ouest*, informs us that when Mgr. de Merode first broached the subject to the general, he replied, "Since it is the Pope's wish it must be God's will; but, as you see, I am laid up with the gout, it therefore rests with God to restore me to a fit state to do his bidding." A few days after the gout left

him, and the Angers journal most seriously recommends this wondrous fact to the solemn consideration of the writers in the *Opinion Nationale*, *Siccle*, and *Charivari*.

MR. BRIGHT AT MANCHESTER.

A meeting of the Lancashire Reformers' Union was held at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Thursday evening, to consider the question of reform, with especial reference to Lord J. Russell's bill. Mr. G. Wilson presided, and there were about 5,000 persons present.

After addresses from Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Peter Ryland, of Warrington; and Mr. Henry Ashworth, of Bolton, which were listened to with great impatience,

Mr. BRIGHT rose, and was received with loud and long-continued cheering. He said though it was holiday time both for hard-working people and for members of Parliament, he thought it was never inopportune for the citizens of a free country to meet and discuss questions of public interest and importance. We were now arrived at an interval or sort of half-way house in the session of Parliament, and it would be an advantageous opportunity to survey the past and glance at what is in store for us in the immediate future. Looking back to the last two months in Parliament, he was glad to be able to say that what he beheld was highly satisfactory. If it was not for the enormous, the needless, and he might say the guilty military expenditure, he would have been willing to express unqualified approbation of Mr. Gladstone's budget. We should probably have had a good budget from Mr. Gladstone even if there had been no commercial treaty with France, but that treaty made it doubly valuable. By means of the two every vestige of protection had been swept from the tariff. The treaty would come into full operation in three years from that time. He believed we should find the tariff of France much more liberal than the present tariff of the United States. If we now exported to the extent of 23,000,000*l.* annually to the United States, how much should we export to France, a country more populous and much nearer to our shores, when we had a more liberal tariff than that with America? How were this Budget and treaty received? The treaty was received with marked coldness by both Houses, and hotly opposed by a large party in the Commons. They said it was not according to precedent, and that the chief apostle of free trade did not know his own business. (Laughter.) They said the French tariff ought to be lower, and that it ought to come into operation at once. Well, that was to the loss of France. (Hear, hear.) They said it had not received the sanction of the French Chambers, but that it was carried into effect on the sole will of the Emperor. If it was passed in accordance with the French constitution, and the mode of enacting it was sufficient for France, it ought to be sufficient for us. They said the duties were chiefly taken off luxuries. The truth was we had not many articles left except luxuries the duties on which could be abolished. The *Times* said we ought to have left the treaty to be negotiated by an experienced diplomatist. We had diplomatists in all parts of the world receiving enormous salaries, yet we should look in vain for any service by them to English industry equal to the service done by the unpaid and inexperienced diplomatist, Mr. Cobden. (Loud cheers.) But the true reasons against the treaty had not been given in the House of Commons. The Budget abolished several sources of indirect taxation, and had tied up the military expenditure by a tax from which hereafter there would be no escape. Henceforth these two things would go together. If Parliament raised the military expenditure to twenty or thirty millions, that increase must be defrayed by an Income-tax, or by an Income-tax coupled with a Property-tax. He (Mr. Bright) thought it a most happy thing that this result should have been brought about. This treaty promised peace and confidence with France: but there were persons connected with the oligarchy and the military service who wished for a different policy. Out of the 125 years previous to 1815 we were at war with France during sixty-eight years. When the system began our taxation amounted to 2,000,000*l.* In 1815 it had reached to 72,000,000*l.*, and we had an accumulated debt of 800,000,000*l.* All this took place under a system in which only the "select" were allowed to vote, in which the great aristocratic Republic stood supreme, uninterfered with by the breath of public opinion. The treaty concluded with France menaced this patrimony of taxation, and hence the concealed opposition to its being carried into effect. Besides those questions of the Budget and commercial treaty, Parliament had been called upon to consider the question of Parliamentary reform. Lord J. Russell's bill must be taken for what it was, viz., a bill for the extension of the franchise. It only remotely touched upon the redistribution of seats, and did not comprise the ballot. The borough voters in England and Wales now on the register number 440,000, and he believed the new bill would only add 167,000. Was that a measure likely to give an ignorant and excited mob a preponderating power in all the boroughs of England? In 1832 it was said the new voters enfranchised by the proposed Reform Bill would swamp the old constituency, and the same argument was being used at the present time; yet the 10*l.* householders had never conspired, so far as he knew, to swamp the power of persons of property and education. Mr. Whiteside, in a recent debate, had tried to frighten the House by reference to the strike of the London builders. Now, it had never been proved that strikes were bad; a strike was the re-

served power in the hands of the working man. He (Mr. Bright) would tell working men never to surrender their right to combine with their fellow men in support of their interests. (Loud cheers.) He believed Mr. Disraeli would be glad to allow the present bill to pass, so that the question of reform should no longer obstruct his battles with his old antagonists the Whigs. Others among the Tory opposition would also willingly give it their support; but he feared the policy of lukewarm Liberals. He, however, gave credit to Government for bringing forward the measure, and hoped they would take care it was not damaged in its passage through the House. If it should not be passed this session, or was much longer delayed, he would recommend the working classes throughout the country to appoint delegates from their trades unions and societies to sit permanently in London to act upon Parliament, and to tell it that they did not longer intend to be put off and trifled with, and cheated of their just expectations. (Cheers.) Mr. Bright then drew a parallel between the present time and that of Mr. Pitt, with regard to the Reform Bill and Commercial Treaty with France. In 1784 Mr. Pitt's reform measure was rejected, and his commercial treaty was got rid of by war with France. He warned the people to see that the same course was not adopted now. There was a party in this country who systematically endeavoured to arouse an ill feeling against the French nation. The *Times* was following in the wake of the *Morning Advertiser*, and in the same pot-valiant style, perhaps; but with a malignity, if possible, more Satanic, trying to arouse a spirit against the French nation. From week to week, and from month to month, it published leaders, one day insulting France, next day alarming Germany, and another time exciting England. (Cheers.) He knew what would be said in reply to this, but he was not writing anonymously. He was an Englishman like themselves, caring nothing for the revilings of the press, but caring deeply for the solemn interests of his country. His warnings were not unnecessary. He spoke not to the court; for though honest, his speech was scarcely tuned to courtly ears. He spoke not to the aristocracy, who, wrapt in luxury, cared not to listen to his appeals; but he addressed the great body of his fellow-countrymen. In a few years this treaty would become a bond of perpetual peace. It might yet be wrested from their hands. With peace the progress of reform could not be arrested, and political power in this land would be transferred from a clique of families to a great nation.

Mr. Bright concluded amidst great cheering, having spoken one hour and twenty minutes.

The meeting broke up immediately afterwards.

M.P.'s ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On Friday night, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE addressed his constituents at Liskeard; after which a vote approving of his Parliamentary conduct and expressing full confidence in him was passed unanimously. The hon. gentleman took up an entirely independent position. On the subject of Church-rates, we have quoted his opinions elsewhere. With respect to the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer he said he had never been more struck with the thorough mastery of details, the business way in which it was introduced, and the great eloquence that fell from the lips of that right hon. gentleman.

The Budget was associated with the treaty with France. That met with considerable opposition, for people who had all their lives been proposing free-trade measures became suddenly afflicted with such a disinterested love for free trade that they opposed this commercial treaty on free-trade principles, although it had been made, signed, sealed, and now might be considered delivered, by a man who was as forward an apostle of free trade as Mr. Gladstone was of finance—he referred to Richard Cobden. (Cheers.)

Through the exertions of Mr. Cobden, and the gallantry of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, they had obtained a great reduction of the French duties. They were rather high still, but he had no doubt they would be reduced, and that English manufactures would be admitted into France at a lower rate than at present. A great feature of the treaty was the reduction of the wine duties. He believed the substitution of light French wines for the heady wines now imported would tend to the increase of temperance. He expressed himself in favour of giving wine licences to refreshment houses, and, while warmly commending the efforts of the Temperance Alliance, he avowed himself opposed to their project of introducing a Maine Liquor Law, for he would not have an Act of Parliament passed which might become an engine of tyranny and oppression in the country. (Hear.) Passing to a consideration of the paper-duty, he said he very much doubted whether the proper time had arrived to take it off. (Hear.) The abolition of the paper-duty was the price the country paid for having Mr. Milner Gibson in the cabinet, and the amount was about one million and a-half. The Income-tax had risen from fivepence to sevenpence, and was now tenpence in the pound.

The excuse for the increase was the increased estimates for the army and navy, and these estimates had become so enormous, that many people were inclined to think if they could not have an army and navy for less money, it would almost be better for them not to exist. Since 1858 those estimates had increased eight millions. There might be certain excuses made for that, no doubt, one of which was that they should keep pace with the improvements of the time, and there were now greater facilities than ever for removing people off the face of the earth with Armstrong guns and Whitworth guns and screw vessels of war. But, notwith-

standing all that, he felt that the enormous increase in those establishments was more than ought to exist. (Cheers.) Ministers were constantly complaining that it was not their wish to add to the army and navy estimates, but how had the House of Commons dealt with the question? Every advocate of retrenchment went to that pool of Bethesda, the Consolidated Fund—(laughter)—with his crippled idea, forgetting that that fund was the taxes of the country, and only desiring to have a pull at the public purse.

He came now to the question of the reform of Parliament.

Lord Derby, when in power, brings in a measure extending the franchise to 10% in counties and 10% in boroughs. Lord John Russell must outbid Lord Derby, and therefore brings in his measure. Now, the advocates of reform had placed the question in a very false position. He (Mr. Osborne) had a very high respect for Mr. Bright, who had done a great deal of good, and would do more, but he could not help thinking that he had in his nature a little of the disposition of that celebrated foreigner, the Benicia Boy—(great laughter)—and was always for flooring somebody. He (Mr. Osborne) did not see the use of always denouncing the higher classes. (Hear, hear.) He believed it was a very mischievous thing to denounce the aristocracy of this country in the manner they had been denounced, for he felt assured that, if ever there was an aristocracy that might be taken as useful to their country it was the aristocracy of Great Britain. Every man might elevate himself, and become a member of that aristocracy, and it should be remembered that the Howards, Russells, and Stanleys had been as forward in defence of their country's liberties as the Browns, the Joneses, and the Robinsons. (Hear.) He did not desire to denounce Brown, Jones, and Robinson, and he was as little inclined to denounce the aristocracy. He found members of the aristocracy serving as privates in that excellent force the Volunteer Corps, and he knew that if danger threatened the country they would be as ready as any other men to rise in her defence. Therefore he should dissent from the line of conduct pursued by his excellent friend—for Mr. Bright was his friend; but from having that Benicia temperament, and being a most extraordinarily clever and straight hitter, he was too fond of pitching his hat into the Parliamentary prize ring, and punishing his adversary in pugilistic fashion. (Great laughter.)

Reverting to the extension of the suffrage as proposed by Lord John Russell's bill, Mr. Osborne pronounced the plan proposed a clumsy one; nor did he think the bill could properly be called a Reform Bill, for it did not grapple with the evils of the present system. On the subject of foreign affairs he protested he did not believe this country need always be singing "Rule Britannia" and making bellicose speeches.

THE CONSERVATIVES OF NORTH ESSEX have been regaling themselves with a dinner at Maldon, and at the same time enjoying an intellectual feast provided for them by their Parliamentary representatives. Mr. Peacocke, M.P., led off, and Mr. Du Cane followed, in a speech which appeared to be somewhat more successful than his recent performance in the House of Commons. Two other members of Parliament, Mr. Perry Watlington and Mr. Miller, also took part in the proceedings. The speeches were marvellously like each other, and were made up of attacks on the Budget and the Treaty, the Government Reform Bill, and Mr. Bright. Mr. Du Cane, not being under the fear of Mr. Speaker, was very hard upon Lord John Russell, even going so far as to say that on the Savoy question he was either "wilfully blind or wilfully dishonest," if the reader can perceive any difference between the two. Considerable lamentation was indulged in at the apathy of the Conservative party, or rather at the indisposition of that party to play the game of faction.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Wednesday, her Majesty reviewed the Aldershot Division. She rode on horseback, accompanied by her consort, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice. In the evening, her Majesty entertained a number of officers at dinner in her pavilion. On Thursday, she drove through the camp, visited the hospitals, and the quarters of some of the officers and men. The Royal party slept at night in the pavilion. Her Majesty received late at night the melancholy intelligence of the death of his Serene Highness Prince Hohenlohe Langenbourg, brother-in-law to her Majesty. On Friday the Queen returned to Windsor Castle. On Monday the Queen and Princess Alice visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

Her Majesty will give a juvenile ball at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, May 1, a concert on Friday, May 4, and a State ball on Wednesday, May 9. Another concert and a State ball will be given in June.

We believe there is a probability of her Majesty's paying a short visit to Balmoral in the month of May. We do not announce this as an arrangement positively determined on, but we learn that the Queen is anxious to see the Highlands in the spring.

—Court Journal.

The Prince of Wales left Windsor on Tuesday morning for the Continent. His first visit was to the Belgian Court. On Thursday he arrived at Magdeburg, at half-past four, by the express train from Cologne. The Princess Frederick William had previously arrived there from Berlin. The Prince of Wales remained with her Royal Highness until eleven o'clock, and then left Magdeburg for Halle, on his way to Coburg, where he intended to visit the Ducal Court. The Prince Frederick William greeted the Prince of Wales at the station at Magdeburg on his arrival there in the morning, and soon afterwards returned to Potsdam, where his presence was re-

quired at an inspection of troops. The Prince joined his royal consort at the station at Potsdam, on her return to Berlin.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to town on Monday from Brocket Hall, Hert. The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and family have been staying on a visit at Brocket Hall.

Sir George Grey and Lady Grey have bought a house in Park-lane since their return from the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, to which place his Excellency Sir George is to return in June.

It is stated that her Majesty's Ministers intend during the present session to introduce a bill constituting the Red River settlement, in the centre of British North America, one of the ordinary colonies of the crown.

Lord Palmerston rode on horseback to Danbury (thirteen miles) last Saturday morning, saw Mainstone gallop, then cantered back to Broadlands, had out another horse after luncheon, and rode all over the estate—pretty well for a man of seventy-five.—*Bell's Life*.

On Monday Mr. Milner Gibson, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, received deputations from Manchester, Sheffield, and the Birmingham and Leeds Chambers of Commerce, relative to the Treaty with France. Mr. Cobden was present at the interview.

Miscellaneous News.

THE CLARE ELECTION.—The result of Tuesday's polling for the whole county shows a majority in favour of Mr. Calcutt of 1,554. The numbers are:—

Calcutt (Conservative)...	2,424
White (Liberal)...	870

LOCAL TAXATION.—A return has been issued showing the amount annually collected of rates, tolls, and dues in the United Kingdom, so far as the same can be ascertained from existing returns. The totals are: England and Wales, 11,613,363*l.*; Scotland, 1,285,480*l.*; Ireland, 1,729,683*l.*; United Kingdom, light dues, 273,570*l.*; making in all, as far as the same has been ascertained, 14,902,096*l.*

COTTAGES FOR WORKING MEN.—Steps are about to be taken for the immediate erection, as an instalment, of thirty cottages for working men resident in Plymouth. The Duke of Bedford has built some admirable cottages at Tavistock, which have been found in every respect suitable as dwellings for the working man and his family. These have been adopted as a model, but the rooms at Plymouth will be about nine inches larger.

SEWING MACHINES.—It appears that no fewer than 200 patents for the manufacture of sewing machines in Great Britain have been taken out, but that not more than twenty have been brought into use, and that only eight firms are now making the article. It also appears that many of these patents are for England only, and that, as a consequence, more of the machines are in use in Scotland and Ireland than are used here.

EXECUTION AT DEVIZES.—Serafin Manzano, the Spaniard, who murdered Anastasia Trowbridge, the wife of a woodman, in Wiltshire, and robbed their cottage, in November last, was executed at Devizes on Wednesday. There could be no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, who had various articles taken from the cottage in his possession when apprehended, besides which there was other circumstantial evidence; yet he asserted his innocence to the last.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—It is alleged by a London physician that he has discovered a method of preparing straw for the manufacture of paper, which will fit it for general use, instead of its being limited as now to very common sorts. The *Gardener's Chronicle* suggests that persons having small quantities of poor land, which is producing little or nothing, should try whether some of the ordinary fibrous plants may not be grown on such land at a price which it will be profitable for paper-makers to give.

CONFESSION OF THE LUTON MURDERER.—The confession of Joseph Castles, who was convicted on circumstantial but very satisfactory evidence, of the murder of his wife in Bedfordshire, and who was executed a few days ago, has been published by order of the High Sheriff. It was made in the presence of the governor and chaplain of the prison; and during part of the time the convict's mother and brother were also with him. There is not a word in it about his own bad conduct, which caused his wife to leave him; nor is there the slightest expression of penitence, though the statement was made only the day before his departure from the world.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The works connected with the great ship continue to be prosecuted with vigour, and in the engineers and shipwrights' departments the utmost activity prevails. The appointment of captain, in the place of the late Captain Harrison, has not yet been finally made. At the meeting of the board on Saturday, the number of candidates was reduced from twelve to two, between whom the contest now really rests. They are Captain Vine Hall and Captain Scales, both men of great experience in their profession. As it was desirable that whoever might be selected the vote of the directors should be unanimous, the board postponed the final appointment until its next meeting.

MURDER IN CUMBERLAND.—Another murder has been perpetrated in Cumberland. A German named Manassa, who described himself as a gardener, and said he had a wife and family at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was at Penrith on Monday evening at a public-house, where he stated that he had a bank-note and some

gold in his possession, and he was last seen that night outside the town with a man named Sowerby. On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, he was found in a lone place, with his head much cut, and unable to speak, and with his clothes saturated with water; and he died in a short time. Only £2. was found upon him. Sowerby was quickly apprehended and taken before the magistrates, who remanded him.

THE DETAILS OF THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.—We understand that a Commission has been appointed, consisting of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Ogilvie, of the Customs; and Mr. Malet, of the Board of Trade; to proceed to Paris, to arrange with the French Government certain practical details in the working of the Treaty of Commerce, on which the opinion of the mercantile interests has lately been asked. Deputations from the Chambers of Commerce throughout the kingdom have been invited to meet the Commissioners in London before they set out for Paris.—*Glasgow Paper*.

LECTURE IN A WORKHOUSE.—On Wednesday last, the Rev. Dr. Carlile, of Woolwich, one of the guardians, delivered an inaugural lecture to the inmates of the Greenwich Union. The lecture was delivered in the large dining-hall, and, in addition to the officers, about 600 of the inmates attended. The subject selected was "The Catacombs of Rome," illustrated by twenty beautiful diagrams. The lecture continued an hour, and at its close an enthusiastic vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, who announced, amid loud cheers, that other lectures would follow periodically. As this novel experiment has been signally successful, it is hoped the example will be extensively followed.

MONSTER PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMER.—Messrs. Palmer Brothers, the celebrated shipbuilders at Jarrow-upon-Tyne, have nearly completed a monster paddle-wheel steamer for the Royal Mail Steam Company, which is of such dimensions that when launched it will be the largest vessel afloat, with the exception of the Great Eastern. Berths for 700 passengers are provided, and her crew will number 100, so that provision is made for 800 souls on board. One of the principal portions of the fabric is the saloon, which will be large enough to dine 250 persons. The entire cost of the vessel will be about 100,000*l.* She is of 4,000 tons register. The launch of this noble vessel is fixed for the 21st instant. She is to ply between Galway and New York, and is named the Connaught.

DR. LETHBRIDGE'S ANNUAL REPORT.—Dr. Lethbridge, in his annual report on the sanitary condition of the City of London, says that the vital movements of the population may be expressed in very few words. There have been 1,843 marriages, 3,280 births, and 2,911 deaths—the mean proportions for the last ten years being 1,740, 3,000, and 3,102 respectively. The marriages, therefore, have risen above the average, and the births and the deaths have fallen below it; and it is remarkable that the increase of marriages is entirely in the central districts, where the births and the deaths have been so notably diminished. In the whole of the city the proportion of marriages in the year has been but as one to twenty adult males, and one to twenty-two adult females, or there have been fourteen marriages to every 1,000 of the population; the proportion in England being but eight to the 1,000, and in London about 9.7.

MORMONISM IN ENGLAND.—A remarkable, because rather unusual, feature has characterised the emigration from the Mersey during the past month, viz., the shipment of Mormons—583 souls, representing 500 adults of the disciples of Joe Smith, left Liverpool on Friday, in the ship Underwriter, for New York, en route for the Mormon settlement, Utah. Of these, 18 males and 116 females had been married, 138 males and 100 females were single, 60 males and 44 females were children, and 14 males and 7 females infants. A glance at the nationalities shows that Mormonism has a strong hold in England, a good footing in Scotland, but little or none in the sister isle. Of the Mormons by the Underwriter, 475 belonged to England—366 adults, 92 children, and 17 infants; 33 Scotch—19 adults, 13 children, and 1 infant; 1 Irish adult; and 74 foreigners, chiefly Germans, 52 of whom were adults, 19 were children, and 3 infants. It may be remarked, as to the appearance of these Mormon emigrants, that they seemed to be of the class of substantial farmers and operatives.

MACREADY'S READINGS IN AID OF CHAPEL FUNDS.—The *Sherborne Journal* reports the last public reading in that town of Mr. W. C. Macready, late tragedian. It was given in aid of the trust funds of the Wesleyan Chapel. The pieces read by Mr. Macready were—Mrs. Hemans' "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," Pope's "Dying Christian," Sterne's "Story of Le Fevre," and "The Chamber Act in Henry IV." Mr. Macready mentioned that he had read at Dorchester for the Independents, and had offered to read for the Church Schools at Weymouth, on certain conditions, which were the same as those imposed in the present case, but as those conditions were not complied with the reading did not take place. The Rev. James Fleming, M.A., Minister of All Saints Episcopal Chapel, Bath, presided on the occasion, and at the close of the reading proposed, in eulogistic terms, a vote of thanks, which was seconded by the Rev. E. N. Henning, and carried with acclamation. Mr. Macready has just married a granddaughter of the late Sir W. Beechey, and is leaving Sherborne, where he has resided for some years.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—We understand that the Committee of the Early Closing Association are taking measures to increase the

efficiency of their operations, so as to enlarge still further the usefulness of this important society. The Saturday half-holiday, the earlier closing of shops on Saturdays, as well as on other days of the week, the early payment of wages, a reduction of toil among the journeymen bakers, as well as the milliners and dressmakers (in conjunction with the societies specially formed for these latter purposes), the cessation of unnecessary trading on Sunday, the formation and encouragement of provincial Early Closing Associations, with other kindred movements, although embraced in the programme of the committee for years past, are questions of such magnitude and importance as to require all the energy which can possibly be put forth to bring them to a successful issue, and to preserve the good results already gained. Under these circumstances, Mr. Joseph Pitter, a gentleman well acquainted with the movement, and peculiarly qualified to aid its development, has been engaged as secretary, and it is confidently expected that the future progress of the association will satisfy the warmest expectations of its numerous supporters.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY TO THE JACQUARD LOOM.—A loom on the above principle, the invention of Chevalier Bonelli, is now being exhibited in London. Its main principle consists in substituting for the numerous cards required in the Jacquard process a sheet of tinfoil, on which the design is painted, and which is made to revolve. The portions of this tinfoil on which there is no pattern are covered with a non-conducting varnish; but the parts containing the design are in connexion with one pole of a magnet, while the bobbins or bars of the loom are connected with another, and so are made electromagnets. The result is that, as the tinfoil moves, the threads, by suitable mechanical arrangements, are raised according to the requirements of the design. The advantages are great and manifold. The time requisite for preparing a design on this system is but short in comparison with that which is needed for the preparation of cards, and which is increased in proportion to the complexity of the pattern; and this saving of time involves of course a great reduction of expense. This saving, too, will not only be made upon patterns in demand, but will be important on the first bringing out of new designs, the popularity of which may then be uncertain. Then it appears that parts of a pattern may be easily varied; and that there is no difficulty in the multiplication of colours to any extent. The inventor expects to save, in complicated designs, no less than eighty per cent. of the present cost.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY was enacted in Irlams-on-the-Hight, near Manchester, during the night of Wednesday or early on the morning of Thursday last, when William Scholes, a widower, seventy-five years of age, and his son William, aged forty-one, were murdered by strangulation. The old man had a daughter, twenty-nine years of age, and of considerable strength, who was subject to fits, and at such times was very irritable and violent. When her chamber door was broken open on Thursday morning, her father and brother were found lying there dead, and had evidently been so for some time. On Friday the daughter, Sarah Scholes, declared to a policeman that she had committed the murder. She said that her father and brother entered the room to beat her, and she killed them in defending herself. She said she knocked her brother down with the walkingstick, and then throttled him, and that afterwards she served her father in a similar manner. Subsequently, before the magistrates, she denied that she knew anything of the matter. She appears to be in a state of insanity, and, of course, no statement she may make at present can be relied upon. She is evidently not sane. Another grown-up son was in the house all night, but states that he knew nothing of what was going on; that when he went home he did not see his father and brother, and thought they were out; and that after he went to bed he heard his sister making a noise, but could not get into her room, or get any answer to his questions. It appears that he had himself had a fit on his way home.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN LEICESTER VERNON, M.P.—We (*Times*) regret to have to record the death of this gallant gentleman, which took place suddenly on Saturday at his residence, 51, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park. Captain Vernon left the Carlton Club in his carriage at about four o'clock in the afternoon in his usual health and spirits. Accompanied by a friend, he drove up St. James's-street, about the middle of which his horses became restive, when he got out of his carriage to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. In struggling with the horses he fell, but soon recovered himself, and proceeded calmly to direct that his horses and carriage should be taken to some livery stables in the neighbourhood, whither he himself followed them on foot. He then, asserting, as indeed appeared to be the fact, that he was perfectly uninjured, walked to the top of St. James's-street, and got into a cab, giving orders that he might be driven to his residence. At that time he complained of a slight pain in his chest, but still seemed to be in his usual spirits. On reaching the middle of Regent-street he made further complaints of being unwell, and upon his friend's suggesting that he should go to some medical man, he requested that he might rather be driven home. On reaching home medical advice was immediately summoned, but before it could arrive Captain Vernon had breathed his last. The cause of death is ascertained to have been internal hæmorrhage, produced by the rupture of a blood-vessel. Captain Vernon was one of the members for the county of Berks, and was an active and able member of the House of Commons.

Literature.

St. Stephen's. A Poem. Originally published in "Blackwood's Magazine." Edinburgh and London: Blackwood and Sons.

THIS poem is generally attributed to Sir Bulwer Lytton: and its dedication to Lord Lyndhurst, in words praising him as "the serene and most accomplished master" in the art of political oratory, confirms somewhat the public guess at the authorship. The subject is an interesting one; and not intrinsically unsuited to a poem:—the illustration of varieties of eloquence, and the commemoration of the mighty dead whose living voice thrilled senates and swayed a nation. But however legitimate in conception such a series of historical verse-sketches of our great Parliamentary orators may be, the materials cannot be regarded as very purely poetical; and require more than common imagination and passion from him who shall work in them with any distinguished success. It cannot be denied to this "poem," that it is excellently executed;—but, rather on the side of intellectual keenness and energy, than of essentially poetic feeling or treatment. It contains clever and fine things; and, though not always is the characterisation of the oratory of the great Parliamentary chiefs of the past age such as our own reading vindicates, or the lines that momentarily reflect living reputations always without partiality, it has a general tone of calmness and spirit of truthfulness, that may well demand admiration and praise. But we doubt whether there are half-a-dozen lines in the whole, that will cling to the names of the men celebrated in them, and will henceforth be a part of the popular apprehension of them:—and yet, only some such result as that could be accounted great success in a work of such an aim as this.

It is at the close of his book that the author bethinks himself to tell how it originated:—

"I turn'd one day in musing from the page,
Where in long order pass from age to age
The shades of Rome's great orators; their claims
On time there only archived; ev'n their names
To us but far-off sounds: yet charms it not
To learn what voices Rome too soon forgot?
And the thought sprung from which this verse has
flow'd,
On our own Dead be the same dues bestow'd."

Of course it is not by the printed letters of a speech that we can fully know an orator; the description of an appreciative hearer is necessary to a knowledge of the speaker, and serves more to realise him to us than pages of his very words. It would be even well then, were the success of the achievement far less than it is, that the author undertook the task he thus describes:—

"Be mine to save from what traditions glean,
Or age remembers, or ourselves have seen;
The scatter'd relics care can yet collect,
And fix such shadows as these rhymes reflect;
Types of the elements whose glorious strife
Form'd this free England, and still guards her life."

The birth of English oratory is represented poetically enough—though the admirable conception is but vaguely bodied forth—in the following passage:—

"What causes first in English halls combined
To free the voice?—those which first freed the mind.
In Eastern tales, a fond enchanter's care
Immures in rock a giant child of air;
By its own growth the genius wears away
The yielding stone, and nears its native day;
Till through pale fissures rushes in the storm,
And from the granite whirlwinds lift the form;—
So forth soar'd Reason from the cells of Rome,
Rapt on the blasts that rent her prison-home;
And her own pinions, in their angry flight
Cast shadow down while sailing up to light.
Then man, tormented with a glorious grief,
Scared by the space that spreads round unbelief,
Sought still to reconcile the earth and sky,
And to his trouble came Philosophy.
She came, as came from Jove a Prophet-Dream,
Mid Night's last shade and Morning's earliest beam,
And in weird parables of coming things
Show'd truth to seers, but boded woe to kings."

The Singer and the Sage preceded the Orator—Shakespeare and Bacon came before the age, and were both necessary to the age, when

"The heart of many fired the lips of one."

It was in the midst of the mental and social conflicts of the early Stuart period—conflicts afterwards "transformed to War"—that the Orator arose:—

"Twin-born with Freedom, then with her took breath
That Art whose dying will be Freedom's death.
From Thought's fierce clash, in lightning broke the
word."

To the Commonwealth orators justice is rendered, in a candid and admiring spirit. Vane is best portrayed in a few words—

"Behind, pure, chill, and lonely as a star,
Ruthless, as angels, when destroying, are,
Sits VANE, and dreams Utopian isles to be,
While swells the storm, and sea but spreads on sea."

To every word said of John Hampden, the hearts of most Englishmen will leap with glad assent: but it is a folly and a crime in any educated Englishman to write, now-adays, of Cromwell as "the brewer," "vain dupe," and "you rude sloven with the blood-stain'd band."

We rush onwards. We pause before Sir Robert Walpole: as strongly sketched as any figure in the poem;—and full of truth, we think; though we cannot give the whole of the description by which the author makes out the painful assertion, that

"Men not too good may suit mankind the best."

"Now comes the Man who has for verse no ear,
For lore no reverence, and for wit no fear;
Burly and bluff, in St. John's vacant place,
The land's new leader lifts his jovial face.
Alas! poor Nine—a dreary time for you!
King George the First, Sir ROBERT WALPOLE too!
Sir Robert waits;—those shrewd coarse features scan,
How strong the sense, how English is the man!—
English, if left to all plain sense bestows,
And stripped of all that Man to genius owes.
He sets no flowers, but each dry stubble gleans—
Statesman in ends, but huxter in the means—
Boldly he nears his hacks, extends the chaff,
And flings the halter with an ostler's laugh.
Corruptly frank, he buys or bullies all,
And is what placeman style 'the practical.'
Is this man eloquent? The man creates
New ground, now ours—the level of debates.
Eloquent?—Yes, in Parliamentary sense,
The skilful scorn of what seems eloquence;
Adroit, familiar, fluent, easy, free,
And each quick point as quick to seize as see;
Shielding the friend, but covering from the foe,
And ne'er above his audience nor below:
Arm'd in finance, blow up with facts the speech,
And rows of figures bristle in the breach.
Soft in his tones, seductive in his sighs,
When doom'd to take 'a vote upon supplies';
At times a proser, at no time a prater,
And six feet high—in short, a great debater.
And is that all?—Nay, truth must grant much more;
The bluff old Whig was Briton to the core."

Another portrait:—here is Chatham:—

"Arise, majestic ghost!
Lo, the great Art's unrivall'd master one,
The mightier Father of the mighty Son!
Like hero myths before the Homeric time,
Looms the vast form—if vague, the more sublime;
That pomp of speech but such memorial leaves,
As the gone storm with which the wave still heaves;
Or as, on hills remote, the cloudy wreath,
Flush'd with the giant sun that sank beneath."

"Our fathers tell us what their fathers told,
How from those lips the glorious cataract roll'd;
And while its scorn all barrier swept away,
Each wave the roughest still flash'd back the day.
The effect sublime; the cause why fitter down?
Did stage-craft teach the mode to wear the crown?
Learn'd he from Roscius in what folds to bring
The imperial purple?—was he less the king?
'Actor' you call him; yes, with inborn ease
What labour made divine Demosthenes;
Tones with the might of music at their choice,
The front august, the eye itself a voice,
These Nature gave; did care the rest impart,
Nature herself were chaos without art.
Was it a fault, if cowering Senates shook,
Thrill'd by a whisper, spellbound by a look?
Or could the gesture dazzle and control,
Save as it launch'd some lightning of the soul?
Others take force from judgment, fancy, thought,
CHATHAM from passion; for its voice he sought,
Sounds rolling large as waves of stormy song,
By pride made stately, but by anger strong;
To colder lips he left the words that teach;
He awed and crush'd—the Æchylus of speech."

We doubt the applicability of the Æchylus image to Chatham;—but we mustn't dispute about it. The "mighty son" is, also, truthfully set before us,—with more truth than even historians hitherto have observed.

Burke is admirably outlined;—so is Fox:—but to Canning, surely, full justice is not done, even though he is spoken of with admiring "love"? We shall give as a last extract the delineation of a recent statesman, who comes out with a newness of character, and a distinctness and attractiveness, which he never had to us before—if only it be true portraiture—in the following well-written passage.

"In stalwart contrast, large of heart and frame,
Destined for power, in youth more bent on fame,
Sincere, yet deeming half the world a sham,
Mark the rude handsome manliness of LAMB!
None then foresaw his rise; ev'n now but few
Guess right the man so many thought they knew;
Gossip accords him attributes like these—
A sage good-humour based on love of ease,
A mind that most things undisturb'dly weigh'd,
Nor deem'd their metal worth the clink it made.
Such was the man, in part, to outward show;
Another man lay coil'd from sight below—
As mystics tell us that this fleshly form
Enfolds a subtler which escapes the worm,
And is the true one which the Maker's breath
Quicken'd from dust, and privileged from death.
His was a restless, anxious intellect;
Eager for truth, and pinning to detect;
Each ray of light that mind can cast on soul,
Chequering its course, or shining from its goal,
Each metaphysic doubt—each doctrine dim—
Plato or Pusey had delight for him.
His mirth, though genial, came by fits and starts—
The man was mournful in his heart of hearts.
Oft would he sit or wander forth alone;
Sad—why? I know not; was it ever known?
Tears came with ease to those ingenuous eyes—
A verse, if noble, bade them nobly rise.
Hear him discourse, you'd think he scarcely felt;
No heart more facile to arouse or melt;
High as a knight's in some Castilian lay,
And tender as a sailor's in a play."

"Thus was the Being with his human life
At variance—noiseless, for he veil'd the strife;
The Being serious, gentle, shy, sincere,
The life St. Stephen's, and a Court's career;
Train'd first in salons gay with roué wits,

And light with morals the reverse of Pitt's.
As England's chief, let others judge his claim;
And strike just balance between praise and blame;
I from the Minister draw forth the man,
Such as I saw before his power began,
And glancing o'er the noblest of our time,
Who won the heights it wears out life to climb,
On that steep table-land which, viewed afar,
Appears so proud a neighbour of the star,
And, reach'd, presents dead levels in its rise
More dimm'd than valleys are by vapoury skies,
I mark not one concealing from mankind
A larger nature or a lovelier mind,
Or leaving safer from his own gay laugh
That faith in good which is the soul's best half.

We have not come down to more recent names:—but there is something of real greatness in the sketch of Peel, and of fine criticism in that of Macaulay. All others we must leave unnamed. Nor may we extend this too-long notice even by the humorous account of a "member's" daily life (on page 121), or by the fun quietly poked at Mr. Bright (on page 128), in anticipation of his being made First Minister!

The Song of Christ's Flock. By JOHN STOUGHTON.
London: Nisbet and Co.

THIS is one of the most excellently-conceived and beautifully-written books of its class that has appeared for a long time. It contains the substance of discourses delivered to the author's own congregation: and we can well believe that those discourses were heard with intense interest and imparted true spiritual benefit. "The Song of the Flock" is the 23rd Psalm; and most justly is this volume called one of "meditations" on that dearest of David's compositions. It professes to pass the bounds of more historical interpretation,—although the author is not indifferent to the claim of each portion of Holy Scripture to be considered according to the age of the writer and the amount of religious truth within his knowledge; and, in tracing the progress of revelation, would himself be forward to declare that "no anticipations of subsequent disclosures of the Divine Will must be permitted." But in practical religious instruction another course is more than admissible,—is absolutely indispensable: and Mr. Stoughton has been none too bold in pursuing the path he has described so well in the following words:—

"You may also take the Psalms as aids to *Christian thought*, for experimental and practical purposes in general, availing yourselves of the whole volume of Scripture to guide and illustrate those suggestions which the devout reading of the oldest inspired compositions cannot fail to raise in minds enriched with Gospel knowledge, without losing sight of the former method. It is proper throughout to distinguish between the simple consciousness of the Psalmist and the growth and germinant application under Christian culture of those rudimentary ideas of truth and holiness which were peculiar to the dispensation under which he lived. But that does not prevent the largest employment of our present knowledge in drawing out the thoughts here only *seminally* contained."

The method thus adopted for the sake of spiritual usefulness, permits the introduction of the whole range of Christian truth; but the author does not forget himself for a moment, and fall into the teaching of theology instead of giving a Christian expansion to the utterances of the Psalmist's faith and pious feeling. The fruits of much reading, observation of men, and familiarity with all the aspects of nature, will be found in the ample and often exquisite illustration given to the psalm. It may be that there is a little that is too fanciful; but, for the most part, sobriety waits on imagination in these glowing pages. The author has never written more brightly, and at the same time so chastely. There is none of the wild and rank growth, the elaborate picture-making, the cross-fire of metaphors, the swell and pomp of words, words, words, which have made a low reputation for a few religious books recently,—as to which we have found it our duty several times to utter a protest, as tending to degrade pulpit-work to a mere splendid performance; and to make such religious reading as should be devotional an excitement of a much lower order than that which comes from being "filled with the Spirit." Mr. Stoughton perhaps introduces matter rather too varied and general; and his style may be over luxuriant; but there is such heart and truth in all that he so freely and gracefully pours forth, that who would either wish any of it away, or dare to attempt its imitation? We could cull passages of meditative thought, and crisply-uttered aphorisms, and illustrations perfect in their simple truth, that would commend the book to readers of all grades of culture. But its highest merit of all is the genial godliness that breathes through every page,—the familiarity with the thoughts and ways of God, that becomes practical through deep knowledge of the heart and life of man.

The Colony of Natal. Compiled and Edited by ROBERT J. MANN, M.D., F.R.A.S., Superintendent of Education in Natal. London: Jarrold and Sons.

THIS book originated in the offer of prizes by the Government Immigration Board of Natal, for the best essays on the features and resources of the colony; with a view to the preparation from those essays of one complete and carefully authenticated guide-book to this valuable and interesting dependency of the Crown. Dr. Mann, known by educational services at home, is now "Superintendent of Education" in Natal;—we hope such a Government appointment bodes no ill to the future of the colony; though we dread Governments, supreme or

colonial, having a hand on either education or religion; admitting, at the same time, that young colonies seem to be necessarily dependent for a time on Government promotion of education. That matter aside. Dr. Mann was instructed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to prepare the work now before us. The essayists whose materials he has employed, brought together a vast body of useful and interesting facts; and other means of obtaining information have been diligently used. An air of truth and candour pervades the whole book; and one is conscious of being brought face to face with the observations and experiences of intelligent and reliable persons. As a hand-book to the colony, it has a fulness and perfectness that can hardly be exceeded:—and as a special work for emigrants, it not only yields all possible information, but gives them instruction and advice that will be of incalculable service to them on the voyage and on arrival. Were we likely to emigrate, such is the impression this book has made, or rather deepened, on our minds, as to the capabilities and attractiveness of Natal, that we should rather seek its young soil than that of the older and wickeder golden land of Victoria.

But it is not as an emigration book merely that this volume is valuable. It is one that will instruct and delight many who do not dream of seeking the Anglo-African coast. As a contribution to physical geography it is very admirable; and as the history of a recent piece of British world-growth it has no small significance. The country is well described; the Kafir races are made more familiar than ever to us; and the early days and progress of colonisation in Natal furnish matter of no small interest. Of the natural productions, and the various characteristics of the uplands, midlands, and coast-lands, that sort of information is accumulated which groups easily into little poems and pictures of African natural history. If any one really wants to see how interesting the contents of the volume are, they can do so in the last number of "All the Year Round,"—where the book is almost absorbed into a delightful article!

Cleanings.

The successor of Lord Macaulay as trustee of the National Gallery is to be Mr. Gladstone. The Duke of Buccleugh is cutting off the entail of his estates in Scotland.

A large quantity of rags has recently been imported into Southampton from France.

It is expected that the Indian telegraph will be open to the public in two or three weeks.

An elaborate "Life of the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli," is said to be forthcoming shortly. The name Florence Nightingale admits of the following most appropriate anagram:—"Flit on, cheering angel."

It is said that a watch-dog is not so large in the morning as at night, because he is let out at night, and taken-in in the morning.

It is said that Government has prepared a bill for the abolition of the toll system of the country, by substituting an assessment.

Prince Arthur, one of whose names is Patrick, will, it is expected, be asked to accept the colonelcy of the London Irish Volunteer Corps. The prince is only ten years old.

The *on dit* is that the authoress of "The Mill on the Floss" receives 2,000*l.* for that work, and contingent interests in future editions, which will amount altogether to 5,000*l.*—not bad pay.

A man at Wick the other day purchased a large skate, and on opening it discovered in the stomach a box of "Patent Congreve matches, warranted to ignite in any climate."

The Pope has made Mr. O'Shanassy, late Premier of Victoria, a Knight of the Order of the St. Gregory,—a recognition of his services as a champion of Roman Catholicism in the colony. The insignia were carried to Melbourne by Dr. Gould.

The third volume of Mr. Massey's "History of England during the reign of George III.," and the fifth and sixth volumes of Mr. Froude's "History of England from the fall of Wolsey to the death of Elizabeth," will be published by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son in the course of the present month.

BIRTHS.

HALL.—Feb. 4, at Shanghai, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Hall, Baptist missionary in China, of a daughter.

DAVIS.—April 6, at 2, Somerset-terrace, St. George's-road, S.W., the wife of the Rev. James Davis, of a son.

COOKE.—April 12, at Peel Terrace, Southsea, the wife of the Rev. J. Hunt Cooke, of a daughter.

GAMMAN.—April 13, at 11, Shore-road, Hackney, the wife of Mr. Henry Gamman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM-PIPER.—April 3, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. James Parsons, Mr. Robert Graham, assistant to Messrs. Raines, Bolton, and Co., York, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Piper, of York Castle.

KING-ROOKE.—April 5, at the Friends' Meeting House, Manchester, Thomas Barrow, fourth son of John King, of Moss Side, to Margaret, daughter of John Rooke, of Cheetham.

CORNISH-REYNOLDS.—April 5, at the Independent Meeting House, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jeffery, (by licence), Mr. Ezra Cornish, of Saxthorpe, ironfounder, to Mrs. Anna Reynolds, of Corpesty.

BALSHAW-ATKINSON.—April 5, at the Congregational Church, Bowdon, by the Rev. H. T. Robjohns, B.A., assisted by the brother of the bridegroom, Henry, fourth son of Mr. Thomas Balshaw, of Altrincham, to Elizabeth Ditchfield, only daughter of the late James Atkinson, Esq., of Limegrove, Bowdon.

GOODALL-FAULKES.—April 6, at Myrtle-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. H. B. Brown, Mr. John Goodall, compositor, of Stafford, to Maria, second daughter of Mr. Faulkes, grocer, of Liverpool.

HANSON-JOHNSON.—April 7, at West-street Church, Dorking, by the Rev. J. S. Bright, Mr. F. H. Hanson, of Putney, to Miss E. R. Johnson, of Dorking.

FREESTONE-WRIGHT.—April 9, at Archdeacon-lane Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. Thomas Lomas, Mr. W. Freestone, of London, to Miss Kate Wright, of Leicester.

WESTON-PARR.—April 10, at Dover-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. James Malcolm, Mr. George Weston, grocer, to Miss Mary Ann Parr, both of Leicester.

ASKHAM-CHAPLIN.—April 10, at Brunswick Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. David Loxton, Mr. John Askham, of Broad Lane Works, Sheffield, to Miss Susannah Mary, daughter of the late John Chaplin, Esq., of Three Chimnies, Ridgwell, Essex.

WENBAN-ADAMS.—April 11, at the Baptist Chapel, Lewes, by the Rev. S. J. Le Blond, of Alresford, Hants, brother-in-law of the bride, Mr. Bertram Wenban, of Thirsk, Yorkshire, to Martha M. Adams, fourth daughter of the late John Adams, Esq., of Lewes.

JACKSON-PICKUP.—April 11, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Strangeways, by the Rev. T. T. Rushworth, Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Crab-lane Head, to Ann, daughter of Mr. J. Pickup, of Weaste-lane.

ABBOTT-LAMB.—April 11, at the Friends' Meeting House, Sibford, Oxfordshire, James Abbott, woollen draper, of Leigh, to Mary Hannah, daughter of John Lamb, of Sibford.

BUTLER-WOOLER.—April 12, at Park Chapel, Caroline-street, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Mather, James Butler, eldest son of Mr. Henry Waite, estate agent, to Mary Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Wooler, brass founder, all of this town.

NICHOLSON-TAYLOR.—April 12, at Zion Chapel, White-chapel, by the Rev. J. Thomas, B.A., Alexander Nicholson, to Elizabeth Ann Taylor.

HAYES-PIKE.—April 13, at Lodge-street Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. W. Lucy, George, eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Hayes, Malvern, to Fanny Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Pike, of that city.

HAINSWORTH-COLE.—April 13, at Zion Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. Reuben Hainsworth, of Farley, to Sarah, second daughter of John Cole, Esq., of Bowling.

UNTHANK-TODD.—April 14, at Spencer-street Chapel, John Unthank, Esq., of Shipton, Benningbrough, to Jane, youngest daughter of Ralph Todd, Esq., of Newton Villa, Leamington, Warwickshire.

DEATHS.

KNIGHT.—March 30, Mr. John Knight, of Whiteshill, Stroud, aged ninety-seven. Eighty-one years after his becoming a member of the Church at Rodborough Tabernacle.

CRABTREE.—April 2, Mr. Joseph Crabtree, grocer, Darlington, aged seventy-three. He was for twenty-eight years a deacon in the Independent church in that town.

EBLY.—April 5, Emily, third daughter of Mr. E. Eby, of Shore-road, Hackney, aged twenty-one.

FORREST.—April 5, at Plymouth, Sir J. Forrest, Bart., of Comiston, N.B.

BURY.—April 7, at Rutland Gate, Gertrude Mary Koppel, infant daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Bury, aged five months.

SADDINGTON.—April 9, after a few days' illness, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Saddington, of St. John-street, Smithfield, aged eighteen.

PEASE.—April 11, at Southend, Darlington, aged fifty-nine years, Emma, the beloved wife of Joseph Pease, Esq.

SMITH.—April 13, at 5, Blandford-square, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, Benjamin Smith, Esq., formerly M.P. for the city of Norwich.

WACE.—April 13, at Ealing, Mr. Alexander Frederick Wace, of 64, Westbourne-grove, aged forty-five, very highly esteemed and sincerely regretted by all who knew him, leaving an affectionate wife and eight young children to lament their irreparable loss.

FINLAISON.—April 13, at his residence, 15, Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill, in his seventy-seventh year, John Finlaison, Esq., President of the Institute of Actuaries, and formerly Actuary of the National Debt and Government Calculator.

BUNBURY.—April 13, at Barton, Bury St. Edmunds, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart., K.C.B., in the eighty-second year of his age.

JAMES.—April 14, at Manchester, Cornelius Richard, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas James, of Canonbury, aged twenty-six.

HELLIER.—April 16, at Poundisford-park, Taunton, Mr. William Hellier, aged sixty-four years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday, raised the minimum rate of discount from 4½ to 5 per cent. As usual, the measure had been anticipated at the Stock Exchange.

There is to-day very little animation in the Stock Exchange Markets, the speculative dealings, as well as the operations by the investing public, being limited. Some support, however, has been given to the Funds by purchases of money stock, and the tendency of political affairs abroad at the same time being rather more favourable, increased firmness has lately been exhibited. To-day, the transactions have not led to any material alteration. Consols are 94½ 94½ for Money, and 94½ 94½ for Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 93½. Bank Stock, 223 225; and Long Annuities, 1885, at 17½ 17½. India New Loan, 105½ 105½; ditto 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 98 98½; ditto 5½ per Cent. ditto, 103½ 103½; and ditto Debentures, 96½ 97. Exchequer Bills, 7a to 11s prem.

There is less demand for money, but owing to the high rates still exacted by the discount houses, inquiries at the Bank continue numerous.

The Foreign Stock Market is quiet, but prices are firm. Turkish 6 per Cents. are 76½ 77; ditto New, 61½ 62. Brazilian Scrip is par. Chilean 4½ per Cents. advanced to 86 87. Portuguese to 43 43½. Russian 4½ per Cents. to 97½; and ditto 3 per Cents. to 65½.

The Ocean Marine Insurance Company's Shares are 2½ 2½ pm.; the Universal, 1½ 1½ pm.; and the Victoria Loan is 105½ 105½.

A very limited business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and shares have not shown any material variation, with the exception of Great Northern A Stock, which has improved to 118½ 119½. Great Northerns to 115½. Lancashire

and Yorkshire have advanced to 105½ 106; and North Eastern, York, to 80½. Bristol and Exeter have declined to 101½. Brighton to 112½, and South Western to 92 and 92½. The Foreign and Colonial undertakings continue inactive, at about previous rates. Lombardo-Venetian, 11½ 11½. Great Luxembourg, 7. Grand Trunk of Canada, 33½. Great Western of Canada, 13. East Indian, 102 to 102½.

Joint-Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have remained dull. Bank of Australasia, 73. Oriental Bank, 44 to 44½. Electric Telegraph, 106½; and South Australian Land, 35½.

The stoppage of one of the most extensive importers of cotton in Liverpool was mentioned on Change on Monday. The liabilities are estimated at about 235,000l.

THE POSTMASTER has decided that the Society of Arts' Prize Writing-case, for which they awarded the prize of twenty guineas and their silver medal to Parkins and Gatto, can be sent through the post for 4d., so that this extremely useful and durable waterproof case, fitted with writing paper, envelopes, blotting-book, metal pen-case, with reserve of pens, &c., &c., can be sent free through the post to any part of the kingdom, on sending twenty-eight stamps to Parkins and Gatto, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London. It forms a most appropriate present. Selling price at their Stationery Warehouse, 2s. each. Their Sample Packet of Writing Paper and Envelopes can be had free by post for four stamps.

PARKINS and GATTO make no charge for plain stamping writing-paper and envelopes, and undertake to pay the carriage to any part of England, on orders over twenty shillings. Twenty thousand envelopes of any size or quality at a minute's notice. Office stationery and household papers. Institutions, colleges, and schools supplied. Price list post free. A saving of full 6s. in the pound.—Parkins and Gatto, paper and envelope makers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it.

THE DEATH RATE OF YOUNG CHILDREN AN INDICATOR OF THE DEGENERATION OF RACE.—"It cannot be too distinctly recognised," says that able writer, the Medical Officer to the Board of Health, "that a high local mortality of children must almost necessarily denote a high local prevalence of those causes which determine a degeneration of race." Debility, or imperfect nutrition, regulates, so to speak, the rate of infantile mortality. The debilitated child falls an easy victim to the attacks of infectious disorders. It is unquestionable also that Infantile Diarrhoea, Mesenteric Disease or Scrofulous Swelling of the Glands of the Stomach, Water in the Head, and the convulsive disorders consequent thereon, have their origin in Constitutional Debility. Where these Disorders of Infancy are the most fatal in their effects, the survivors will be the most sickly, and it therefore concerns the health of the adult, as well as of the infant population, to draw attention to the following easy and efficacious means of removing this debility, or low tone of vitality, prevalent amongst the young, and thereby preventing the degeneration of race. The eminent writer, Mr. Thomas Hunt, observes:—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls per diem will fatten a young child is truly astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them often cry for more, it appears as if there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality, issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

Our attention was lately invited to a Patented Sewing Machine of great simplicity, manufactured in Glasgow, at a cost of only 12s., by which small outlay every kind of seamstress, tailor, and others living by their needle have a livelihood placed within their reach, as its constant employment will realise at least 1l. a week. It is well worth a visit, for explanation, at 82, Cheapside.

ADVERTISMENT.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DISTURBED DIGESTION, BILIOUS DISORDERS.—The piercing winds, alternating with bright genial days, are sad enemies to comfort and health. Look to the liver and stomach, keep their functions regular, and a long train of ailments will be avoided; even though this present spring be as capricious as its predecessors. When digestion is impaired, or well-marked symptoms show a disordered liver, let Holloway's Pills be instantly procured; and if these be taken according to the instructions the patient will soon be himself again, and more serious attacks will be repelled. A few doses of these inestimable Pills will thoroughly clear the head, elevate the spirits, and restore the usual energy; in fact they will confer health on mind and body.

QUACKERY UNMARKED; its Extortions, Impositions, and Deceptions fully Exposed. Sent free for two stamps, by Dr. Sargeant, 8, Store-street, Bedford-square, London.

PNEUMATIC GYMNASTICS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teasle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.
Notes issued £23,389,340 Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities ... 3,450,900
Gold Bullion 13,914,340
Silver Bullion —

£23,389,340 425,389,340

BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000 Government Securities £9,728,943
Reserve 3,200,427 Other Securities .. £3,534,388
Public Deposits 6,878,135 Notes 4,922,985
Other Deposits 14,570,717 Gold & Silver Coin 722,762
Seven Day and other Bills 706,829

£23,389,340 425,389,340

April 12, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 13, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

PRICHARD, W. E., Blackman-street, Borough, licensed victualler, April 21, May 18.
PYKE, H., Newcastle-place, Edgware-road, tailor, April 28, May 25.
INNOCENT, T., late of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, grocer, April 25, May 23.
TURNER, H., Rotherhithe-wall, grocer, April 23, May 21.
ASHBY, J., Carlisle-street, Seho-square, builder, April 25, May 21.
BOYCE, C. F., Melton Mowbray, innkeeper, April 26, May 24.
BOWRA, M. E., Birmingham, manufacturer of patent elastic beds and cushions for the permanent ways of railways, May 3 and 24.
WILLIAMS, J., Horseley-heath, chemist and druggist, May 3 and 24.
MORRIS, J. E., Bristol, grocer, April 23, May 21.
GROSE, N. M., Wadebridge, wine and spirit merchant, April 25, May 30.
BOOTH, J. B., Elland, Yorkshire, draper, April 30, May 21.
ROYLE, G., Sutton, Lancashire, flint-glass manufacturer, April 24, May 15.
EASTWOOD, E., Manchester, fruiterer, April 25, May 17.

Tuesday, April 17, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

JACKSON, W., Brewer-street, Somers-town, surgeon, April 26, May 20.
LIMLEY, J., Sheffield, manufacturer of edge tools, April 28, June 2.
CULVERWELL, J., Washford Mills and Wilton Mills, Somersetshire, corn dealer, May 9 and 30.
PROCTOR, W., Leeds, linen draper, May 4, June 1.
MACALPINE, J., Cheltenham, ironmonger, May 1, June 4.
LUND, G. T., Manchester, commission agent, April 27, May 17.
AXFORD, J., and GREENSLADE, C., timber and slate merchants, Bridgewater, May 15, June 6.
ROBERTS, J. R., Crispin-street, Spitalfields, potato salesman, May 1 and 29.
TURNER, R., Stoke-upon-Trent, cabinet-maker, April 30, May 21.
STRIED, M., Great Queen-street, Westminster, merchant, April 30, May 28.
PARRY, S., Queen-street, Cheapside, lodging-house keeper, May 1 and 29.
BRETELL, W., Oldbury, Worcestershire, plumber, May 4 and 24.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 16.

The foreign supplies last week were, Wheat—580 quarters from Stolpennunde, 840 quarters Rostock, 657 quarters Sweden, 1,190 quarters Denmark, 300 quarters Emden. Barley—1,770 quarters from Danzig, 1,291 quarters Stettin, 1,030 quarters Hamburg, 5,050 quarters Denmark, 580 quarters Sweden, 829 quarters France. Oats—500 quarters from Riga, 950 quarters Danzig, 8,702 quarters Sweden, 1,280 quarters Denmark, 4,500 quarters East Friesland, 6,563 quarters Holland, 5,900 quarters Odessa. Pease—935 quarters. Tares—680 quarters. Flour—222 sacks. The quantity of English wheat at market this morning was moderate, and found a ready sale at an advance of 2s per quarter upon last Monday's prices. For foreign a similar advance was made, but the sale was not active. The top price of flour was raised 3s per sack. Norfolks were worth 35s per sack. Barley ready sale, and 6d to 1s higher. Beans and peas fully as dear. We had a better supply of oats, principally foreign, and the trade was very firm, and fully 6d per quarter higher than on Monday last. Tares dull, and 2s to 3s lower. Red cloverseed in rather better demand, but white slow sale. Linseed and cakes firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 56		Dantzic	54 to 60
Ditto White	44 58	Konigsberg, Red	50 53
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	52 56
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	52 56
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	48 54
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	48 52
Barley, malted	40 45	Petersburg	46 52
Distilling	28 34	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odessa	48 50
Beans, maragan	34 44	Marianopolis	48 52
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	36 38
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	48 50
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	32 40
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	32 36
Boilers	—	East Friesland	26 28
Tares (English new)	86 50	Egyptian	27 29
Foreign	—	Odessa	27 29
Oats (English new)	21 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs	41 46	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	50 53	Peas, White	40 42
Black Sea	50 53	Oats—	
Hempseed	30 34	Dutch	20 26
Canaryseed	50 54	Jahde	20 21
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	18 19
112lbs. English	32 34	Danish, Yellow feed	22 24
German	—	Swedish	23 26
French	—	Petersburg	20 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 130		New York	26 30
Rape Cakes, 47 lbs to 55 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 250 lbs to 260 lbs per last		Carrwaysseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 6d to 6½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 16.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,825 head. Our market to-day was well supplied with foreign sheep, but the show of foreign beasts and calves was limited. Sales progressed slowly, yet very little change took place in prices. Compared with Monday last, there was a considerable increase in the supply of beasts on offer this morning, and the general quality of the stock was good. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The general top figure for Scots was 4s 8d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,850 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 80 Scots. No arrivals were reported from Ireland. The show of most breeds of sheep was seasonably extensive. On the whole, the mutton trade ruled firm, at the currencies realised on this day se'night. The best Downs in the wool sold at 5s 10d, out of the wool at 5s per 8lbs. We have to report a dull sale for lambs, the supply of which was good, at from 6s to 7s 4d per 8lbs. About 500 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. Calves were in short supply and steady request, at very full prices. There was a fair average business doing in pigs, at fully late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.		Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 4	Pr. coarse woolled 4	10 to 5 4
Second quality	3 6 3 10	Prime Southdown	5 6 5 10
Prime large oxen	4 0 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	5 0 5 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 0 4 8	Prime small	5 8 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 8 4 0	Large hogs	3 6 3 10
Second quality	4 2 4 8	Neat sm. porkers	4 2 4 10
Lambs 6s 0d to 7s 4d.		Suckling calves, 18s to 22s, Quarter-oldstore pigs, 23s to 29s each.	

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 16.

These markets are tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with each kind of meat. On the whole, the trade rules steady.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	.2 6 to 2 10	Small pork	.4 6 to 5 0
Middling ditto	.3 0 3 4	Inf. mutton	.3 2 3 6
Prime large do.	.3 6 4 0	Middling ditto	.3 8 4 2
Do. small do.	.4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	.4 2 4 4
Large pork	.3 6 4 2	Veal	.4 4 5 2
Lamb, 6s 6d to 6s 6d.			

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, April 17.

TEA.—The market has been very quiet, and prices are unaltered.

SUGAR.—There has been a very limited inquiry for all descriptions, and prices have tended downwards. In the refined market the demand has not been active. Common lumps are quoted 51s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—Common and medium qualities have been inquired for, and prices are well sustained. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year show little variation.

RICE.—There has been a good inquiry for all descriptions, and prices are firmly maintained.

SALTPETRE.—Only a moderate business has been done, as a rather large parcel is advertised for public sale to-day; prices, however, are expected to be well sustained.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, April 14.—The supply of vegetables is somewhat improving, and prices are becoming more moderate. Pine-apples and grapes are as dear as they were last week. Good apples and pears are scarce. The former still consist of Golden Knob, Bess Pool, and Wyken Pippin, and the latter of No Plus Meuris, Beurre Rance, and Easter Beurre. Oranges are both plentiful and cheap. Good coals are realising 1s per lb, and Spanish hazel nuts for planting 16s per bush. Asparagus, rhubarb, and sea-kale, are furnished in tolerable quantities. Parsley is now very much cheaper. Green peas may be obtained at high prices. Potatoes realise 4s 6d per bushel. A few new frame ones may be had at from 3s to 5s per lb. Mushrooms can still be had in small quantities. Cucumbers are dear. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Azaleas, Heaths, Primulas, Geraniums, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 169 firkins of butter, and 3,608 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 14,382 casks of butter, and 695 bales of bacon. A few new fourth Corks have arrived; some sold at 102s to 100s, but the sale for them is very slow. Foreign meets a good sale, and prices advanced 2s per cwt. In the bacon market there was more business transacted at full prices, and in some cases an advance of 1s per cwt was realised. The manufacturers are very firm, owing to the high prices paying for pigs. We quote from 58s to 65s landed, according to quality, weights, &c.

COALS, Monday, April 16.—Factors succeeded in getting an advance on the rate of Friday's sale, owing to the limited supply. Hetton's, 21s; Hartlepool, 20s 9d; Eden's, 19s; South Hartlepool, 20s 3d; Thorpe, 20s; Sheelcliffe, 18s 9d; Hartleys, 15s 9d; Wylam, 16s; Tanfield's, 12s 3d. Fresh arrivals, 26; left from last day, 4—Total, 33.

OILS, Monday, April 16.—Lined oil is in moderate request, at 27s 9d to 28s on the spot. Rape moves off slowly, at 39s to 41s 6d. Coconut and palm are very inactive, but there is a steady business doing in most other oils, at full quotations. Spirits of turpentine are in improved inquiry, at very full prices.

HOPS, Monday, April 16.—Our market remains in the same passive state as of late, the demand being very moderate, and prices steady.

WOOL, Monday, April 16.—Since our last report, there has been a moderate inquiry for deep-grown wools, at full quotations; but all other kinds have met a dull sale, at about previous currencies. The supplies of wool on offer are by no means extensive, and holders generally are very firm.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 16.—Since our last report, the arrivals of potatoes, coastwise and by land carriage, have been only moderate, and in very middling condition. Sale has progressed slowly.

SEEDS, Monday, April 16.—The inquiry for red seeds noted this day se'night, has led to an active demand during the past week, at an advance of 2s per cwt on all good qualities, and a large quantity has been sold at this advance; holders now require further 1s to 2s. White seed is quiet, but firm in value. Trefoils meet a better sale, without further reduction. Canaryseed remains unchanged.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, April 14.—We have no change to notice in the value of flax, and the demand for that article is still very moderate. Hemp moves off freely at 29½ 10s per ton for Petersburg clean. Jute and coir goods have supported previous rates, but the inquiry for them has been by no means active.

TALLOW, Monday, April 16.—Although only a limited business is doing in our market, prices are well supported. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 50s 6d per cwt. Rough fat is quoted at 2s 11½d per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock	Casks, 20079	Casks, 13373	Casks, 12491	Casks, 13301	Casks, 32674
	47s 3d	53s 6d	55s 6d	53s 9d	56s 6d
Price of Yellow Candle	to to	to to	to to	to to	to to
	47s 6d	48s 0d	48s 0d	51s 0d	51s 0d
Delivery last Week	8181	2020	1607	1612	936
Ditto from the 1st of June	97947	97353	90330	91221	72193
Arrived last Week	21	89	1121	213	87
Ditto from the 1st of June	71184	91019	97158	92955	92791
Price of Town Tallow	50s 6d	55s 9d	57s 3d	56s 6d	56s 6d

Advertisements.

TO DRAPERS.—The ADVERTISER wishes to find a SITUATION for his Sister, who is Twenty Years of Age, and has been for Four or Five Years past engaged in his own Shop, at the Counter, and in the Show-room, connected with a General Country Trade. She would require a Salary, but a Situation in a quiet and Godly Family is chiefly desired.

Address, by letter, J. M., care of Mr. Fulks, Winslow.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a Respectable YOUNG MAN, accustomed to a country trade, who would be satisfied with the arrangements of a quiet Dissenting Family. A Member of a Christian Church preferred. Good References indispensable.

Apply to Allen Ancombe, Harpenden, St. Albans.

G. H. SMITH, DRAPER, &c., WORTHING, is in WANT of a Respectable, Educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE. A Premium is expected.

Address, G. H. Smith, 11, South-street, Worthing.

TO GROCERS' CLERKS.—WANTED, a good BOOKKEEPER, who could occasionally Travel.

Address, with all particulars, Mr. H. Kingham, Watford, Herts.

LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new BOUQUET for the Season 1860.

"In leap-year they have power to choose.
The men no charter to refuse."—Chaucer.
This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s. 6d. each
2, NEW BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright!]

**BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of
PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of
Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.**

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELTON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

CHLORATE of POTASSA (discovered, introduced, and extensively prescribed, by Dr. HALL) is an infallible remedy for nervousness, debility, indigestion, stomach and liver complaints. Sold solely by **ANDREWS, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square, London;** or to order of any druggist. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

EPILEPSY, FITS, and NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.—Dr. HALL'S NEW CHEMICAL PREPARATION, CHLORATE of POTASSA, is an infallible

remedy for epilepsy, and has proved singularly efficacious in every case wherein it has been tried. It is confidently believed that no case, however severe or complicated the malady may be, but that (provided there is no organic disease) it will yield to the treatment proposed, the efficacy of which has been confirmed by practical experience in the cure of numerous cases, the particulars of which can be had on receipt of twelve stamps. All nervous affections soon yield to the beneficial effects of this medicine, and it dispels, in an incredibly short space of time, all that distressing train of symptoms so dreadfully afflictive to the human frame, which up to this period have baffled and rendered nugatory the skill of the most eminent practitioners of the civilised world. Sold wholesale and retail, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., and in cases of 54 and 102 guineas, by **ANDREWS, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square;** or order of any druggist.

GRAY HAIR.—CLEVELAND'S WALNUT

POMADE will change gray hair to the original colour, darken red or light hair, prevent its falling off, and improve its appearance. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.; by post, 2s. stamps.—**ANDREWS, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square, W.C.;** and all chemists and perfumers.

BALDNESS.—LUXURIANT HAIR.—

CLEVELAND'S GLYCERINE EXTRACT, for the production of whiskers, strengthening the hair, and preventing its falling off, is unrivalled; it removes scurf and dandruff, cleanses the skin of the head, and keeps the hair beautifully moist and glossy: one trial will satisfy the most sceptical. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.; by post, 2s. stamps.—**ANDREWS, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square;** and all chemists and perfumers.

DR. SARGEANT, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., has

REMOVED from 45, King-street, Long-acre, to No. 8, Store-street, Bedford-square. Dr. SARGEANT'S new work, published by Gilbert, "Quackery Unmasked," (with prescriptions in English,) sent free for two stamps. Dr. SARGEANT will shortly have a Vacancy for an In-door Nervous or Elipitic Sufferer, or one mentally afflicted. Consultation to the poor gratis on Saturday evening.

QUACKERY UNMASKED, with Prescriptions in English.—

Now ready, sent free for two stamps.

QUACKS, QUACKERY, and the NEW

MEDICAL ACT, forming a Complete Exposé of the Extortions, Impositions, and Deceptions practised by Quacks under their various Forms, Guises, and Designations, with Hints and Suggestions for their complete Suppression. By Dr. SARGEANT, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., late of King-street, Long-acre, and now of 8, Store-street, Bedford-square.

London: J. Gilbert; and of the Author, 8, Store-street, Bedford-square.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, &c.

—Dr. SARGEANT'S CHARCOAL COUGH PILLS have proved an infallible remedy for hoarseness, coughs, asthma, consumption, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Charcoal has long been known to be superior for these disorders to the ordinary remedies, and Dr. SARGEANT (a regularly qualified member of the College of Surgeons) has combined all its tonic, soothing, and expectorating qualities in the form of a pill, so that children or adults may take them with perfect safety and certainty of success. One trial is solicited. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., or 4s. 6d.; or sent free on receipt of eighteen postage stamps by Dr. SARGEANT, 8, Store-street, Bedford-square, London.

AN ACT of CHARITY.—A Gentleman

having been cured of nervous debility, lassitude, indigestion, dislike to society, impediments to marriage, in a short time, after years of mental anguish and misery, will forward free to any address the means by which he was perfectly restored to health on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, Thomas Howard, Esq., Clive House, near Birmingham.

PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE,

RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS, are an unfailing remedy for indigestion, constipation, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Their gentle operation yet certain result particularly recommend them for all occasional ailments; and, as their use necessitates no confinement, the man of business can continue his pursuits, and the aged of both sexes find a medicine that may be resorted to at any time, under all circumstances, without the least apprehension of dangerous results.

In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Prepared only by W. Prichard, apothecary, 65, Charing-cross. To be had of all Medicine Vendors.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diqueux's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

PUDDINGS AT HALF-PRICE!!!

The valuable and economical properties of Harper Twelvrees BAKING and PASTRY POWDER

Exceed all belief! The great saving of flour astonishes all who have used it!! If a small portion is used when making Puddings, Norfolk Dumplings or Pancakes, the size will be increased NEARLY ONE-HALF!! Try a Penny Packet for some puddings and notice the surprising results!!!

PURE, WHOLESOME and DIGESTIBLE BREAD

May also be made WITHOUT YEAST; and Tea Cakes, Buns and Plum Puddings without Eggs or Butter!! Two pounds of flour are saved in every stone, and a Penny Packet is equal to nine eggs!! Don't be put off with inferior imitations.

Patentee:—HARPER TWELVREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., by Grocers and Druggists.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excru-

ciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS and DANGEROUS COM-

POUNDS SOLD IN IMITATION OF

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-

DYNE.

A new remedy discovered and named by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L., formerly of the Army Medical Staff, the preparation of which is confided and only known to the Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London. It instantly relieves and speedily cures CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Nervous Headaches, &c., and professional authorities speak of it as being above all suspicion of empiricism. Sold by all chemists, in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.; or sent carriage free on receipt of stamps or Post-office Order, and with Professional Testimonials enclosed. None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—

Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fell victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. These diseases—so reproachful to the English climate—may not always be traceable to constitutional or hereditary causes, but more frequently arise from neglecting the necessary remedies on the first symptoms of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the Young or for the Aged; they soothe Bronchial Irritation; and, for improving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and Actor, have long patronised them.

**IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PUL-**

MONARY AFFECTIONS.

"Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of lozenges to abate the cough, but from none I have found such relief as from yours; even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please, if worth your while.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"To Mr. Keating."

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

Post free for Two Stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY of an

entirely NEW THEORY of CURING DISEASE, being the recorded experience of thirty years' special practice in Great Britain, France, and America—with evidence of the actual effects of the latest Scientific Discoveries, denominated NEW LOCAL REMEDIES, with the adjuncts of Constitutional Treatment not yet generally known, even by the medical faculty of the British Empire, but which have been recently introduced into England. Sent free on receipt of two stamps to defray postage, &c., by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., No. 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, W.C.—Daily consultations from Eleven till Two, and Six to Eight Evening.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour"—characters this will be found to possess in a high degree.

Half-pints, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d.—Imperial measure.
79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN is

prepared of two sorts—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2, curative. No 1 beautifies the complexion. No 2 removes pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price per bottle, ½ pint, 2s. 9d.; ¼ pint, 4s. 6d.; pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.
E. Rimmel, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

A BRITISH REMEDY FOR A BRITISH MALADY.

DR. TWEEDALE'S HOP PILLS (containing the quintessence of the finest hops) have proved to be the greatest discovery of the age, as a perfect annihilator of the monster Indigestion—

That torment of our brightest days,
And horror of our nights.

Their action on the human system is gradually and mildly to expel from it all undigested accumulations and impurities; and then, when taken freely, so to saturate it with the antiseptic and tonic properties peculiar to the hop plant as to astonish the patient by his immunity from his old enemy.

These pills are supplied to the public (through agents only) by the Proprietor, Mr. F. A. RICHARDSON, Long Ditton, Surrey, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; and may be had of all Dealers in Patent Medicines. London Agents: Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Mr. J. Sanger, 160, Oxford-street.

KEARSLEY'S Original WIDOW WELCH'S

FEMALE PILLS are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system; they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. Sold by J. SANGER, 160, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 9d., or by post for Thirty-six Stamps; and all Medicine Vendors.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDI-

GESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER

PILLS.

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver; liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bileous Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

RUPTURES.**BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.****WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT**

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curlioff Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 223, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 11s., 20s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 22s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VALVULAR VAINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 1d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer 223, Piccadilly, London.

and Yorkshire have advanced to 105½ 106; and North Eastern, York, to 80½. Bristol and Exeter have declined to 101½. Brighton to 112½, and South Western to 92 and 92½. The Foreign and Colonial undertakings continue inactive, at about previous rates. Lombardo-Venetian, 11½ 11½. Great Luxembourg, 7. Grand Trunk of Canada, 33½. Great Western of Canada, 13. East Indian, 102 to 102½.

Joint-Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have remained dull. Bank of Australasia, 73. Oriental Bank, 44 to 44½. Electric Telegraph, 106½; and South Australian Land, 35½.

The stoppage of one of the most extensive importers of cotton in Liverpool was mentioned on 'Change on Monday. The liabilities are estimated at about 235,000l.

THE POSTMASTER has decided that the Society of Arts' Prize Writing-case, for which they awarded the prize of twenty guineas and their silver medal to Parkins and Gotto, can be sent through the post for 4d., so that this extremely useful and durable waterproof case, fitted with writing paper, envelopes, blotting-book, metal pens, with reserve of pens, &c., &c., can be sent free through the post to any part of the kingdom, on sending twenty-eight stamps to Parkins and Gotto, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London. It forms a most appropriate present. Selling price at their Stationery Warehouse, 2s. each. Their Sample Packet of Writing Paper and Envelopes can be had free by post for four stamps.

PARKINS and GOTTO make no charge for plain stamping writing-paper and envelopes, and undertake to pay the carriage to any part of England, on orders over twenty shillings. Twenty thousand envelopes of any size or quality at a minute's notice. Office stationery and household papers. Institutions, colleges, and schools supplied. Price list post free. A saving of full 6s. in the pound.—Parkins and Gotto, paper and envelope makers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for tw. stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it!

THE DEATH RATE OF YOUNG CHILDREN AN INDICATOR OF THE DEGENERATION OF RACE.—"It cannot be too distinctly recognised," says that able writer, the Medical Officer to the Board of Health, "that a high local mortality of children must almost necessarily denote a high local prevalence of those causes which determine a degeneration of race." Debility, or imperfect nutrition, regulates, so to speak, the rate of infantile mortality. The debilitated child falls an easy victim to the attacks of infectious disorders. It is unquestionable also that Infantile Diarrhoea, Mesenteric Disease or Scrofulous Swelling of the Glands of the Stomach, Water in the Head, and the convulsive disorders consequent thereon, have their origin in Constitutional Debility. Where these Disorders of Infancy are the most fatal in their effects, the survivors will be found the most sickly, and it therefore concerns the health of the adult, as well as of the infant population, to draw attention to the following easy and efficacious means of removing this debility, or low tone of vitality, prevalent amongst the young, and thereby preventing the degeneration of race. The eminent writer, Mr. Thomas Hunt, observes:—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls per diem will fatten a young child is truly astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them often cry for more, it appears as if there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality, issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

Our attention was lately invited to a Patented Sewing Machine of great simplicity, manufactured in Glasgow, at a cost of only 12l., by which small outlay every kind of seamstress, tailor, and others living by their needle have a livelihood placed within their reach, as its constant employment will realise at least 1l. a-week. It is well worth a visit, for explanation, at 82, Cheapside.

ADVERTISING.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DISTURBED DIGESTION, BILIOUS DISORDERS.—The piercing winds, alternating with bright genial days, are sad enemies to comfort and health. Look to the liver and stomach, keep their functions regular, and a long train of ailments will be avoided; even though this present spring be as capricious as its predecessors. When digestion is impaired, or well-marked symptoms show a disordered liver, let Holloway's Pills be instantly procured; and if these be taken according to the instructions the patient will soon be himself again, and more serious attacks will be repelled. A few doses of these inestimable Pills will thoroughly clear the head, elevate the spirits, and restore the usual energy; in fact they will confer health on mind and body.

QUACKERY UNMASKED; its Extortions, Impositions, and Deceptions fully Exposed. Sent free for two stamps, by Dr. Sargeant, 8, Store-street, Bedford-square, London.

PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufacturer is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none"—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 30 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,389,340	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Bullion	13,914,340
		Silver Bullion	—
	£28,389,340		£28,389,340

RANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,728,943
Reserve	3,200,427	Other Securities	23,534,388
Public Deposits	5,878,135	Notes	4,922,085
Other Deposits	14,570,717	Gold & Silver Coin	722,762
Seven Day and other Bills	765,829		
	£38,908,178		£38,908,178

April 12, 1860.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 13, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

PRICHARD, W. E., Blackman-street, Borough, licensed victualler, April 21, May 18.
PYKE, H., Newcastle-place, Edgware-road, tailor, April 28, May 25.
INNOCE, T., late of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, grocer, April 23, May 23.
TURNER, H., Rotherhithe-wall, grocer, April 23, May 21.
ASHBY, J., Carlisle-street, Soho-square, builder, April 23, May 21.
BOYCE, C. F., Melton Mowbray, innkeeper, April 26, May 24.
BOWRA, M. E., Birmingham, manufacturer of patent elastic beds and cushions for the permanent ways of railways, May 3 and 24.
WILLIAMS, J., Horsley-heath, chemist and druggist, May 3 and 24.
MORRIS, J. E., Bristol, grocer, April 23, May 21.
GROSE, N. M., Wadebridge, wine and spirit merchant, April 25, May 30.
BOOTH, J. B., Elland, Yorkshire, draper, April 30, May 21.
BOYLE, G., Sutton, Lancashire, flint-glass manufacturer, April 24, May 15.
EASTWOOD, E., Manchester, fruiterer, April 25, May 17.

Tuesday, April 17, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

JACKSON, W., Brewer-street, Somers-town, surgeon, April 26, May 26.
LIMLEY, J., Sheffield, manufacturer of edge tools, April 28, June 2.
CULVERWELL, J., Washford Mills and Wilton Mills, Somersetshire, corn dealer, May 9 and 30.
PROCTOR, W., Leeds, linen draper, May 4, June 1.
MACALPINE, J., Cheltenham, ironmonger, May 1, June 4.
LUND, G. T., Manchester, commission agent, April 27, May 17.
AXFORD, J., and GREENSLADE, C., timber and slate merchants, Bridgewater, May 15, June 6.
ROBERTS, J. R., Crispin-street, Spitalfields, potato salesman, May 1 and 29.
TURNER, R., Stoke-upon-Trent, cabinet-maker, April 30, May 21.
SWIFOLD, M., Great Queen-street, Westminster, merchant, April 30, May 28.
PARRY, S., Queen-street, Cheapside, lodging-house keeper, May 1 and 29.
BRETTILL, W., Oldbury, Worcestershire, plumber, May 4 and 24.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 16.

The foreign supplies last week were, Wheat—580 quarters from Stolperunde, 840 quarters Rostock, 650 quarters Sweden, 1,190 quarters Denmark, 300 quarters Emden. Barley—1,770 quarters from Danzig, 1,291 quarters Stettin, 1,030 quarters Hamburg, 5,050 quarters Denmark, 580 quarters Sweden, 820 quarters France. Oats—800 quarters from Riga, 950 quarters Danzig, 8,702 quarters Sweden, 1,230 quarters Denmark, 4,500 quarters East Friesland, 6,563 quarters Holland, 5,900 quarters Odessa. Pease—935 quarters. Tares—680 quarters. Flour—222 sacks. The quantity of English wheat at market this morning was moderate, and found a ready sale at an advance of 2s per quarter upon last Monday's prices. For foreign a similar advance was made, but the sale was not active. The top price of flour was raised 3s per sack. Norfolks were worth 35s per sack. Barley ready sale, and 6d to 1s higher. Beans and peas fully as dear. We had a better supply of oats, principally foreign, and the trade was very firm, and fully 6d per quarter higher than on Monday last. Tares dull, and 2s to 3s lower. Red cloverseed in rather better demand, but white slow sale. Linseed and cakes firm.

BRITISH.

Wheat	s. d.	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 66	44	58
Ditto White	44	58
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	—
Yorkshire Red	—	—
Scotch	32	34
Rye	40	45
Barley, malted	28	34
Distilling	64	68
Malt (pale)	34	44
Beans, mazarin	—	—
Ticks	—	—
Harrow	—	—
Pigeon	40	42
Peas, White	38	40
Grey	38	40
Maple	38	40
Boilers	36	50
Tares (English new)	21	26
Foreign	—	—
Oats (English new)	—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	—
Sack of 280 lbs	44	46
Linseed, English	50	53
Baltic	50	53
Black Sea	50	53
Hempseed	30	31
Canaryseed	50	51
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	32	34
112lbs. English	—	—
German	—	—
French	—	—
American	—	—
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 130 lbs	—	—
Rape Cakes, 40 lbs to 50 lbs per ton	—	—
Rapeseed, 250 lbs to 260 lbs per last	—	—

FOREIGN.

Wheat	s. d.	s. d.
Dantzic	54	60
Konigsberg, Red	50	58
Pomeranian, Red	52	56
Rostock	52	56
Danish and Holstein	48	54
East Friesland	48	52
Petersburg	46	52
Riga and Archangel	—	—
Polish Odessa	48	50
Marianopoli	48	52
Taganrog	—	—
Egyptian	36	38
American (U.S.)	48	50
Barley, Pomeranian	32	40
Konigsberg	—	—
Danish	32	36
East Friesland	26	28
Egyptian	27	29
Odessa	27	29
Beans—	—	—
Horse	36	40
Pigeon	40	42
Egyptian	34	36
Peas, White	40	42
Oats—	—	—
Dutch	20	26
Jahde	20	21
Danish	18	19
Danish, Yellow feed	22	24
Swedish	23	26
Petersburg	20	24
Flour, per bar of 100lbs.	—	—
New York	26	30
Spanish, per sack	—	—
Carrawayseed, per cwt.	30	35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 6d to 6½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, April 16.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,825 head. Our market to-day was well supplied with foreign sheep, but the show of foreign beasts and calves was limited. Sales progressed slowly, yet very little change took place in prices. Compared with Monday last, there was a considerable increase in the supply of beasts on offer this morning, and the general quality of the stock was good. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 5lbs. The general top figure for Scots was 4s 8d per 5lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,550 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 80 Scots. No arrivals were reported from Ireland. The show of most breeds of sheep was seasonably extensive. On the whole, the mutton trade ruled firm, at the currencies realised on this day's night. The best Downs in the wool sold at 5s 10d, out of the wool at 5s per 5lbs. We have to report a dull sale for lambs, the supply of which was good, at from 6s to 7s 4d per 5lbs. About 500 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. Calves were in short supply and steady request, at very full prices. There was a fair average business doing in pigs, at fully late rates.

Per 5lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	s. d.	s. d.	Pr. coarse woolled	s. d.	s. d.
Second quality	3	6	Prime Southdown	5	6
Prime large oxen	4	0	Lge. coarse calves	5	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	0	Prime small	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8	Large hogs	3	6
Second quality	4	2	Neatam. porkers	4	2
			Lambs 6s 0d to 7s 4d		
			Suckling calves, 18s to 23s. Quarter-oldster pigs, 23s to 29s each.		

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 16.

These markets are tolerably well, but not so heavily supplied with each kind of meat. On the whole, the trade rules steady.

Per 5lbs by the carcass.

Inf. beef	s. d.	s. d.	Small pork	s. d.	s. d.
Middling ditto	2	6	Inf. mutton	4	6
Prime large do.	3	0	Middling ditto	3	8
Do. small do.	4	0	Prime ditto	4	2
Large pork	3	6	Veal	4	4
			Lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.		

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, April 17.

TEA.—The market has been very quiet, and prices are unaltered.

SUGAR.—There has been a very limited inquiry for all descriptions, and prices have tended downwards. In the refined market the demand has not been active. Common lumps are quoted 5½d per cwt.

COFFEE.—Common and medium qualities have been inquired for, and prices are well sustained. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year show little variation.

RICE.—There has been a good inquiry for all descriptions, and prices are firmly maintained.

SALTETRE.—Only a moderate business has been done, as a rather large parcel is advertised for public sale to-day; prices, however, are expected to be well sustained.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, April 14.—The supply of vegetables is somewhat improving, and prices are becoming more moderate. Pine-apples and grapes are as dear as they were last week. Good apples and pears are scarce. The former still consist of Golden Knob, Bess Pool, and Wyken Pippin, and the latter of Ne Plus Meuris, Beurre Rance, and Easter Beurre. Oranges are both plentiful and cheap. Good cobs are realising 1s per lb, and Spanish hazel nuts for planting 10s per bush. Asparagus, rhubarb, and senkale, are furnished in tolerable quantities. Parsley is now very much cheaper. Green peas may be obtained at high prices. Potatoes realise 4s 6d per bushel. A few new frame ones may be had at from 3s to 5s per lb. Mushrooms can still be had in small quantities. Cucumbers are dear. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Azaleas, Heaths, Primulas, Geraniums, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 169 firkins of butter, and 3,608 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 14,332 casks of butter, and 695 bales of bacon. A few new fourth Corks have arrived; some sold at 102s to 100s, but the sale for them is very slow. Foreign meets a good sale, and prices advanced 2s per cwt. In the bacon market there was more business transacted at full prices, and in some cases an advance of 1s per cwt was realised. The manufacturers are very firm, owing to the high prices paying for pigs. We quote from 58s to 65s landed, according to quality, weights, &c.

COALS, Monday, April 16.—Factors succeeded in getting an advance on the rate of Friday's sale, owing to the limited supply. Hutton's, 21s; Hartlepool, 20s 9d; Eden's, 19s; South Hartlepool, 20s 3d; Thorpe, 20s; Sheinciffe, 18s 9d; Hartleys, 15s 9d; Wylam, 16s; Tanfield's, 12s 3d. Fresh arrivals, 26; left from last day, 4.—Total, 30.

OILS, Monday, April 16.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 27s 9d to 28s on the spot. Rape moves off slowly, at 39s to 41s 6d. Coconut and palm are very inactive, but there is a steady business doing in most other oils, at full quotations. Spirits of turpentine are in improved inquiry, at very full prices.

HOPS, Monday, April 16.—Our market remains in the same passive state as of late, the demand being very moderate, and prices steady.

WOOL, Monday, April 16.—Since our last report, there has been a moderate inquiry for deep-grown wools, at full quotations; but all other kinds have met a dull sale, at about previous currencies. The supplies of wool on offer are by no means extensive, and holders generally are very firm.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 16.—Since our last report, the arrivals of potatoes, coarseth and by land carriage, have been only moderate, and in very middling condition. Sale has progressed slowly.

SEEDS, Monday, April 16.—The inquiry for red seeds noted this day's night, has led to an active demand during the past week, at an advance of 2s per cwt on all good qualities, and a large quantity has been sold at this advance; holders now require further 1s to 2s. White seed is quiet, but firm in value. Trefoils meet a better sale, without further reduction. Canaryseed remains unchanged.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, April 14.—We have no change to notice in the value of flax, and the demand for that article is still very moderate. Hemp moves off freely at 29l 10s per ton for Petersburg clean. Jute and coir goods have supported previous rates, but the inquiry for them has been by no means active.

TALLOW, Monday, April 16.—Although only a limited business is doing in our market, prices are well supported. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 56s 6d per cwt. Rough fat is quoted at 2s 11½d per 5lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1859.	1857.	1853.	1859.	1860.
Stock	Casks. 20979	Casks. 13973	Casks. 12491	Casks. 13991	Casks. 32674
Price of Yellow Candle	47s 3d	53s 6d	55s 6d	53s 9d	55s 6d
to	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last Week	8181	2020	1607	1612	936
Ditto from the 1st of June.	97647	97353	96330	91211	72193
Arrived last Week	21	89	1121	213	87
Ditto from the 1st of June.	71181	91019	97158	92955	92791
Price of Town Tallow	59s 6d	55s 9d	57s 3d	56s 6d	56s 6d

Advertisements.

TO DRAPERS.—The ADVERTISER wishes to find a SITUATION for his Sister, who is Twenty Years of Age, and has been for Four or Five Years past engaged in his own Shop, at the Counter, and in the Show-room, connected with a General Country Trade. She would require a Salary, but a Situation in a quiet and Godly Family is chiefly desired.

Address, by letter, J. M., care of Mr. Fulks, Winslow.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a Respectable YOUNG MAN, accustomed to a country trade, who would be satisfied with the arrangements of a quiet Dissenting Family. A Member of a Christian Church preferred. Good References indispensable.

Apply to Allen Anscombe, Harpenden, St. Albans.

G. H. SMITH, DRAPER, &c., WORTHING, G. is in WANT of a Respectable, Educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE. A Premium is expected.

Address, G. H. Smith, 11, South-street, Worthing.

TO GROCERS' CLERKS.—WANTED, a good BOOKKEEPER, who could occasionally Travel. Address, with all particulars, Mr. H. Kingham, Watford, Herts.

LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new

BOUQUET for the Season 1860.

"In leap-year they have power to choose.
The men no charter to refuse."—Chaucer.

This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s. 6d. each
2, NEW BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright.]

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF

PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of

Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST.

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,

SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;

14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and

10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

CHLORATE of POTASSA (discovered, introduced, and extensively prescribed, by Dr. HALL) is an infallible remedy for nervousness, debility, indigestion, stomach and liver complaints. Sold solely by ANDREWS, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square, London; or to order of any druggist. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

EPILEPSY, FITS, and NERVOUS COM-

PLAINTS.—Dr. HALL'S NEW CHEMICAL PRE-

PARATION, CHLORATE of POTASSA, is an infallible

remedy for epilepsy, and has proved singularly efficacious in

every case wherein it has been tried. It is confidently be-

lieved that no case, however severe or complicated the malady

may be, but that (provided there is no organic disease) it will

yield to the treatment proposed, the efficacy of which has been

confirmed by practical experience in the cure of numerous

cases, the particulars of which can be had on receipt of twelve

stamps. All nervous affections soon yield to the beneficial

effects of this medicine, and it dispels, in an incredibly short

space of time, all that distressing train of symptoms so dread-

fully afflictive to the human frame, which up to this period

have baffled and rendered nugatory the skill of the most emi-

nent practitioners of the civilised world. Sold wholesale and

retail, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., and in cases

of 54 and 10 guineas, by ANDREWS, Chemist, Store-street,

Bedford-square; or order of any druggist.

GRAY HAIR.—CLEVELAND'S WALNUT

POMADE will change gray hair to the original colour,

darken red or light hair, prevent its falling off, and improve

its appearance. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.; by post,

24 stamps.—ANDREWS, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square,

W.C.; and all chemists and perfumers.

BALDNESS.—LUXURIANT HAIR.—

CLEVELAND'S GLYCERINE EXTRACT, for the pro-

duction of whiskers, strengthening the hair, and preventing its

falling off, is unrivalled; it removes scurf and dandruff,

cleanses the skin of the head, and keeps the hair beautifully

moist and glossy: one trial will satisfy the most sceptical.

Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.; by post, 24 stamps.—

ANDREWS, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square; and all

chemists and perfumers.

DR. SARGEANT, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., has

REMOVED from 45, King-street, Long-acre, to No. 8,

Store-street, Bedford-square. Dr. SARGEANT'S new work,

published by Gilbert, "Quackery Unmasked," (with prescrip-

tions in English,) sent free for two stamps. Dr. SARGEANT

will shortly have a Vacancy for an In-door Nervous or Elipitic

Sufferer, or one mentally afflicted. Consultation to the poor

gratis on Saturday evening.

QUACKERY UNMASKED, with Prescriptions in English.—

Now ready, sent free for two stamps,

QUACKS, QUACKERY, and the NEW

MEDICAL ACT, forming a Complete Exposé of the

Extortions, Impositions, and Deceptions practised by Quacks

under their various Forms, Guises, and Designations, with

Hints and Suggestions for their complete Suppression. By

Dr. SARGEANT, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., late of King-street, Long-

acre, and now of 8, Store-street, Bedford-square.

London: J. Gilbert; and of the Author, 8, Store-street,

Bedford-square.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, &c.

—Dr. SARGEANT'S CHARCOAL COUGH PILLS have

proved an infallible remedy for hoarseness, coughs, asthma,

consumption, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the

chest and lungs. Charcoal has long been known to be superior

for these disorders to the ordinary remedies, and Dr. SARGEANT

(a regularly qualified member of the College of Surgeons) has

combined all its tonic, soothing, and expectorating qualities in

the form of a pill, so that children or adults may take them

with perfect safety and certainty of success. One trial is

solicited. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., or 4s. 6d.; or sent

free on receipt of eighteen postage stamps by Dr. SARGEANT,

8, Store-street, Bedford-square, London.

AN ACT of CHARITY.—A Gentleman

having been cured of nervous debility, lassitude, indig-

estion, dislike to society, impediments to marriage, in a short

time, after years of mental anguish and misery, will forward

free to any address the means by which he was perfectly

restored to health on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, Thomas Howard, Esq., Olive House, near Bir-

mingham.

FRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE,

RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS, are an unfailing

remedy for indigestion, constipation, bilious, liver, and

stomach complaints. Their gentle operation yet certain result

particularly recommend them for all occasional ailments; and,

as their use necessitates no confinement, the man of business

can continue his pursuits, and the aged of both sexes find a

medicine that may be resorted to at any time, under all cir-

cumstances, without the least apprehension of dangerous

results.

In bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Prepared only

by W. Frichard, apothecary, 65, Charing-cross. To be had of

all Medicine Vendors.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great dis-

figurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this

article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In boxes,

with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway

station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of

the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96,

Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with

cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or

bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents

the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May

be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor,

W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d.,

5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best

Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly

a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury

to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold

by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor,

W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d.,

5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an

economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the

hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation,

1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s.

Hoveniden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for

the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s.

and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hoveniden,

5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street,

Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Dicoquemar's

Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d.

R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by

Hairdressers.

PUDDINGS AT HALF-PRICE!!!

The valuable and economical properties of Harper Twelvetees

BAKING and PASTRY POWDER

Exceed all belief! The great saving of flour astonishes all

who have used it!! If a small portion is used when making

Puddings, Norfolk Dumplings or Pancakes, the size will be in-

creased NEARLY ONE-HALF!! Try a Penny Packet for

some puddings and notice the surprising results!!!

PURE, WHOLESOME and DIGESTIBLE BREAD

May also be made WITHOUT YEAST; and Tea Cakes, Buns

and Plum Puddings without Eggs or Butter!! Two pounds

of flour are saved in every stone, and a Penny Packet is equal

to nine eggs!! Don't be put off with inferior imitations.

Patentee:—HARPER TWELVEETES, "The Works,"

Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.,

by Grocers and Druggists.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excru-

ciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two

hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND

RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor

confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking

any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe

"Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government

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BEWARE OF SPURIOUS and DANGEROUS COM-

POUNDS SOLD IN IMITATION OF

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-

DYNE.

A new remedy discovered and named by Dr. J. Collis Browne,

M.R.C.S.L., formerly of the Army Medical Staff, the preparation

of which is confided and only known to the Sole Manu-

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Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London. It instantly

relieves and speedily cures CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Asthma,

Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Nervous Head-

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above all suspicion of empiricism. Sold by all chemists, in

bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.; or sent carriage free on receipt of

stamps or Post-office Order, and with Professional Testimonials

enclosed. None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis

Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—

Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fell victims

to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of

the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. These diseases—no

reproachful to the English climate—may not always be trace-

able to constitutional or hereditary causes, but more frequently

arise from neglecting the necessary remedies on the first

symptoms of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat. Prevention is at

all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the

wet and wintry season with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH

LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as

of curing, a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the Young

or for the Aged; they soothe the Bronchial Irritation; and, for

improving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and

Actor, have long patronised them.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PUL-

MONARY AFFECTIONS.

"Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges

induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their

behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Con-

sumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great

number of lozenges to abate the cough, but from none I have

found such relief as from yours; even one of them will check

the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly

recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on

the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please, if worth

your while.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"ABRAHAM TURNER.

"To Mr. Keating."

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d.,

4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist,

&c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists

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N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that

the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved

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Post free for Two Stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY of an

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the recorded experience of thirty years' special practice in

Great Britain, France, and America—with evidence of the

actual effects of the latest Scientific Discoveries, denomi-

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Constitutional Treatment not yet generally known, even

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have been recently introduced into England. Sent free on

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W.C.—Daily consultations from Eleven till Two, and Six to

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KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and

free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, re-

ported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson

of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the

late Dr. Pereira, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid

of colour, odour, and flavour"—characters this will be found

to possess in a high degree.

Half-pints, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; and

Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d.—Imperial measure.

79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN is

prepared of two sorts—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2,

curative. No. 1 beautifies the complexion. No. 2 removes

pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous

imperfections. Price per bottle, 1/2 pint, 2s. 9d.; 1/4 pint, 4s. 6d.;

1/2 pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

E. Rimmel, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

A BRITISH REMEDY FOR A BRITISH MALADY.**DR. TWEEDALE'S HOP PILLS (containing**

the quintessence of the finest hops) have proved to be the

greatest discovery of the age, as a perfect annihilator of the

monster Indigestion—

That torment of our brightest days,

And horror of our nights.

Their action on the human system is gradually and mildly to

expel from it all undigested accumulations and impurities; and

then, when taken freely, so to saturate it with the antiseptic

and tonic properties peculiar to the hop plant as to

PARKER and COMPANY, Tea-Dealers and Grocers, supply the BEST TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUITS, and SPICES, at Wholesale Prices to Families, and deliver all Goods carriage paid. The Almanack for 1860 and Price Current now Ready, to be had Gratis on application (free by post) to
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THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED OF PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea .. 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
 Rich Souchong Tea .. 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
 Pure Coffees .. 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 12d., and 1s. 14d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., and 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3s. 8d. .. £1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot .. 1s. 4d. .. £0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4s. 6d. .. 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard .. 1s. 6d. .. 0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3s. 4d. .. 0 6 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1s. 6d. .. 0 4 6	

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS CLAY AND COMPANY, 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.,
 (Four Doors from the Market.)

SURGICAL MACHINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUSSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, UMBILICAL HERNIA, &c., &c.

An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d.—Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c.—Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c.—Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on, 6s., 7s., 8d., 10s., 12s., and upwards.—Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards.—Riding Belts, 3s. 6d. upwards.—Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c.—India Rubber Urinals, for railway or night use.—Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c. and every other department connected with the business.

Address—T. CLAY and CO., 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England, or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

COGNAC, SCHIEDAM, BORDEAUX, French Brandy, pale or brown, Martell's and other first

Whippers, 24s. per gallon; ditto in Cases (bottled in France), 54s. per dozen; very old and rare, 30s. per gallon, 63s. per dozen case. We refrain from giving lower quotations, knowing that no genuine old Foreign Brandy can be obtained for less than the above. Holland's, the finest imported from Rotterdam, 14s. per gallon, or in original cases and bottles, 32s. per dozen. St. Julien Claret, 21s. per dozen. "Cadiz," a Pure Pale Sherry, 34s. per dozen. Our revised Prices Current forwarded on application.—Forms Cash. HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers, Holborn Bars, E.C.

THE NEW TARIFF.

MARSHALL and SON beg to invite attention to their large and varied Stock of

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